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A GRANDMOTHER'S GIFT.

An old Harvard coach, in the Speaker.
I am busy having the little grave and cross of our baby Pamela here made lovely with wreaths and holly for tomorrow, Christmas Day. I can't bear, somehow, to think of the other children all happy in St. Andrew's with their Christmas tree and their toys and joys and this little one lying in the cold, far away, silent and alone.—(Extract from a letter.)

Soft, dimpled cheeks, and shining eyes of blue;
Wee, clinging hands, and tiny, tender feet
That have no burden, since they never grew;
To climb the stairs or patter down the street;
An baby smile that came and went
Like a fair spirit bright and innocent.

These still with me, though my aged eyes
May never see them, and these arms no more
Meet the small arms that spread in glad surprise,
Or hold the baby shape that once they bore.
Yet in the night I sometimes wake and start
To feel the dead child plucking at my heart.

Poor little soul so silent and alone!
Tucked in the cold, obliterating earth,
Her golden head beneath a cross of stone,
Low now she lies; and I who watched her birth
And held her in my arms can only give
Flowers to her grave, and thoughts less fugitive.

Yet, while her brothers and her sister play
Warm in their home that fronts the Northern sea
And laugh and sing the Christmastide away,
They have my smiles, but she my memory.
Oh, little young voices, I may hear no more,
But not her voice, whom I may not forget.

She, too, shall have her gifts; these hands shall spread
(Tread soft, speak low!) her coverlet of moss,
With fragrant violets, and by her head
Holly shall wreathe and cluster round her cross.
So the white stone shall to the dead child be
My sign of love, her little Christmas tree.

—B. C. Lehmann.

THE ETERNAL QUESTION.

Is there a God, a Father over all,
Is there some mighty force that rules the spheres?
Is there a Deity behind the wall
Of Heaven, and the mystery of years?

Where was He then, when like the fires of Hell
The ceaseless strength of Nature shook and heaved?
Did He not heed, can no wise prophet tell
Is Heaven true, or are we all deceived?

Does He not love us, us, His children best,
And would He not in His all-potent love
Raise His right arm, and lull the wrath to rest,
He, infinite in power, who reigns above?

Is there some stronger force, some greater Law,
That masters Him, and makes His wisdom weak,
Is there some greater Might that none foresaw,
O God, if Thou art God, canst Thou not speak?

And in the whispers of the forest flowers
And in the murmurs of the running spring,
And in the warmth and cool of Summer showers,
And in the life of every humble thing,
I read His answer: Seek, and ye may find,
'Tis only he who doubts is really blind!

—American Israelite.

MECHANICAL TOY PICTURE BOOK

A problem which interests and engages the thoughts of nearly every parent is the kind of toys to purchase for the children, and it is freely acknowledged that the playthings of the child are no small factor in shaping the career which is to follow. Thus, it is easy with mechanical toys to develop in the child any natural taste for mechanics. It is one of these

clock-work devices which is pictured in the cut, a mechanical picture book. The mechanism of the invention is such that the opening of the cover of the book automatically sets in motion a motor, by which, through intervening mechanism, motion is imparted to the figures and objects shown within the book, and the closing of the cover shifts a screen or sheet to disclose new figures and present scenes and apparatus appropriate to the figure in view upon reopening the cover. The action of opening the book also serves to wind the spring which actuates the motor, and, if it is desired, a small music-box can be used in connection with the toy, to produce tunes timed to correspond with the action of the figures. The artist has shown "Punch and Judy," a see-saw and a soldier on guard, while above and below the pictures are portions of the actuating mechanism.

Her Maiden Aim.

"What was your maiden name?" I asked
A matron fair one day.
"What was your maiden name?"
She blushed.
"I hardly like to say."

Again I asked her maiden name.
She hid behind her fan
And said: "Of course, my maiden aim
Was to secure a man."

—Los Angeles Herald.

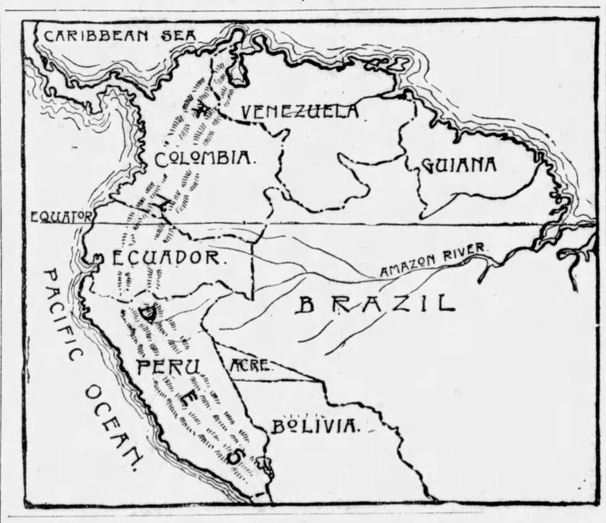
He Was Injured in the Gazette.

News received from George Burke, reported injured in the Gazette last week, says that he is getting along nicely, and will be all right in a short time.—Watertown (Wis.) Gazette.

REPUBLIC OF ACRE MAY CAUSE A WAR

The recent news from South America shows the possibility of war over the disputed area called the "republic of Acre." The Brazilian government has ordered the mobilization of her army and navy, to meet the possible contingencies of the situation. An armed Bolivian force left La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, on January 28, under the direct command of President Pando, evidently with the intention of maintaining the claims of Bolivia to the disputed territory of Acre. Meanwhile, the Bolivian minister at Rio Janeiro has informed the Brazilian government that President Pando has conferred upon him full powers to enter into a formal agreement concerning the area under consideration.

Well, where is the so-called "republic" of Acre? It is a tract of territory which is bounded by Bolivia on the south, Brazil on the north, and Peru on the west. It is not laid down on any map. On some of them it is made part of Brazil; on some, a part of Bolivia. None that are accessible to the writer include it in the boundaries of Peru.



It embraces a large triangle south of the Salimaens and west of the Madeira rivers. The boundary between it and Peru is the Javary river. The map given herewith shows Acre. The Jurua and Perus rivers, important affluents of the Amazon, traverse it. In area it is more than 150,000 square miles.

It is a high, level table-land, with many swamps, inhabited by savages, covered by dense forests—but of great natural wealth. The fact that its rich natural resources have been discovered within the past few years has led to the contention concering its sovereignty. So long as it was a wilderness, untrodden by civilized man, it was a negligible quantity. For many years it has remained in that condition. The international boundary lines in that section, among Bolivia, Peru and Brazil, had never been laid down. Each of them claimed it, but what was the use of quarreling over a terra incognita, of no use to any one?

But the industrial needs of the world led to a change. The United States leads in the manufacture of rubber goods. The demand for the products of this industry was steadily increasing, but the supply of crude rubber did not increase commensurately. India rubber, or caoutchouc (koo-chook, accented on the last syllable) is a gum obtained from a certain family of tropical trees. The price of crude rubber went up; there was money, and plenty of it, in the discovery of new areas of the rubber tree.

A band of adventurers, seeking new supplies of rubber for American manufacturers, penetrated this hitherto unknown area. They found forests of the rubber tree—a mine of vast riches. They at once began to exploit it. There was no government of any kind. All the inhabitants, other than themselves, were untamed savages. The new-comers organized a form of government, and set up the "republic of Acre." In 1900, the rubber product amounted to nine millions of dollars.

Then the three countries which claimed it as part of their territory, inspired by its native wealth, began to enforce their claims. Sometimes the soldiers of Peru have occupied it, more often those of Bolivia and Brazil. But the area is so large that the men who set up the putative "republic of Acre" have kept up the semblance of an organized government, which was necessarily migratory in its nature, fleeing to the more inaccessible sections whenever troops approached. When one considers that the territory is nearly four times that of the state of Ohio, it will be seen that this was comparatively easy to do. It reminds one of the paper "republic of Cuba" in the years before the Spanish war.

In the light of the meager dispatches on the subject, it would seem that Peru is indisposed or unable to enforce her claims by arms, and that, if war shall come over the possession of Acre, it will be between Brazil and Bolivia. Both of the latter have granted rubber concessions in Acre, and this adds to the complication, for each is in honor bound to defend the concessions granted.

Of course, the American adventurers in Acre are comparatively few in number. Their supporters are both Brazilians and Bolivians. Bolivia has an important rubber industry, and it is not strange that her citizens interested in this should, under American lead, go into the disputed territory when the profits are so large. Nor is it any more strange that they should favor the project of an independent republic. The same is true to some extent of Brazilians. Neither Bolivia nor Brazil favors the creation of an independent state, yet neither is willing to see the territory of Acre possessed by the other. The revolutionists of Acre, who are largely Bolivian, are battling against the government of the latter country, which calls them insurgents; and the Brazilians are furnishing these insurgents supplies and munitions of war. What the outcome of the trouble may be, no one can foretell.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

MAGIC MIRRORS.

How Instruments Used by Magicians and Swindlers Are Made.

The aphorism of Barnum that the public loves to be humbugged finds illustration in the success of the oculists in this country who sell "magic mirrors" to credulous individuals for $5 and $10, which cost one-tenth these figures. Some of these charlatans, with sublime assurance, have called the law to their aid to protect them from rivals, or it may be to add prestige to their merchandise, as several of the mirrors are, or claim to be, covered by letters patent, copyright or trade-marks.

The mirror makers can justify their calling with precedents numberless. The belief that a bit of bright metal or glass could be so charged by the black art that it would reflect the visible form the invisible things or beings about us is as old as civilization. Egypt and Babylon, Persia and India, Japan and China, have made and used these occult instruments from early times. Those which are made in the far east possess qualities which at one time were puzzling, but which, after the secret was discovered, were found ingenious utilizations of optical laws.

The simplest is the Japanese lucky mirror, a fair model of which the writer saw in a Broadway shop a couple of days ago. This a flat plate and handle made of a metal resembling steel. One side is so highly burnished that it reflects as well as the best silver-backed looking glass. The reverse is chased in low relief with figures of vines, birds, clouds and ideographs or talismans. When employed in the usual fashion, it does not differ from an ordinary mirror, but when a large beam of light is thrown upon it and reflected upon a dark wall or ceiling, in the reflected circle appears a luminous face, ideograph, or other figure, the result is secured in the original welding or casting of the mirror, when a piece of metal of different composition, shaped like the figure it is to produce, is fused into the circumjacent mass.

A similar effect is produced in silvered mirrors by just laying on the reflecting character in one kind of tin foil and filling in the rest of the surface with a foil of the same appearance, but different reflecting quality. Also to this style of work are the magic lanterns, which at certain oblique angles disclose figures and lines which are invisible when looked upon at right angles to the lacquered surface. Oddest of the orientals mirrors are those set at the bottom of a cylinder or truncated cone, whose surface is waved or undulating. The base reflects in ordinary manner; the sides in such a fashion as to produce foci or focal circles at various points. From one point of view the looker sees a faint halo about his face at the bottom of the cylinder; from a second point a misty human face alongside of his own; from a third, a face looking at him through his reflected eyes.

The principle which underlies these odd images is the same as that used by Cooke and Maskelyne in London in producing their "ghosts," and seems to have been employed with great skill by Cagliostro in the eighteenth century.—New York Evening Post.

Wonderful!

There is a woman in this town who knows "something" on a man, and so far she has kept it a secret.—Fort Scott Monitor.

WANTED ALEXIS' SCALP

How Spotted Tail Wished to Avenge the Wanton Killing of Buffalo.

O. P. Wiggins was a veteran plainsman when Buffalo Bill was a baby. Yet even before the time of the venerable trapper there was a recognized need of the enforcement of measures to check the indiscriminate slaughter of the bison. As far back as 1846 Francis Parkman in his California and Oregon Trail, speaks of the indignation of plainsmen at any wanton destruction committed among the buffalo cows, and to shoot a calf was a cardinal sin.

"Yes, I remember," says Mr. Wiggins in the Denver Post, "when old Chief Spotted Tail wanted Buffalo Bill's scalp and the scalps of Prince Alexis and a lot of down East government officials. And I was willing to go and see him take them. I wish he had. We'd have some buffalo left if old Spotted Tail had had his way. Spotted Tail was a wise old chap. He knew more than a white man about some things. Just as a beaver knows more than a red man about cold weather. The way Buffalo Bill and his crowd butchered the buffalo was a shame. Bill brought Grand Duke Alexis and 40 other 'tenderfeet' out with him to the plains, and for three months those fellows shot an average apiece of 37 buffalos a day. They counted only those that fell, and as many more must have been wounded, which, of course, were left to starve and die. Each hunter fastened a piece of paper to the lapel of his coat and every time he shot a buffalo so that it fell he punched a pin hole in the paper. It was plain slaughtering.

"Old Spotted Tail was mad. The buffaloes were made for the red man he said. He didn't want them 'pale face butchers' to come into the Indians' hunting grounds and kill his meat and not even take the hides. Buffalo meat was too good for coyotes. The chief made a plain proposition to me and Bill Silver, another trapper. He was to take 100 warriors and quietly raise the scalps of Buffalo Bill, the prince and the entire vandal party. The old Indian was in earnest, too. He wanted three white men to go along as witnesses. Silver and I were willing to go. The third man was necessary under some law or other, I believe, if the thing ever got out.

"We tried two or three but each one was afraid that the Indian would take his scalp, too. I knew better. All the Indians wanted for their trouble was the outfits and the scalps of the vandal party, who were laying waste their herds. The one man's backwardness spoiled the scheme."

It's a good thing for "Bill" and his friends that he had old Spotted Tail to deal with instead of that other Sioux redskin who, about that time, claimed the Black Hills region as his private hunting grounds. If Cody had had Sitting Bull to deal with the sequel would have been different. Sitting Bull had a radical way of dealing with this kind of offenders. I remember when a party of Englishmen invaded old Bull's hunting preserve and were slaughtering the buffalo much after the manner of Buffalo Bill and his crowd—for "sport," not even taking a hide. Those wealthy scions of nobility and too much leisure did not need the pecuniary benefits supposed to be invested in the slaughtered animals, as did the poor hide hunters. They were out for "sport" and not for subsistence or gain. Sitting Bull became alarmed at the wanton destruction of his herds. He remonstrated. The white hunters were welcome to the game necessary for the legitimate use of the company, but the chief condemned, in no uncertain terms, any indiscriminate slaughter in mere wantonuness. The hunters paid no attention to Bull's complaint. Then he became angry and threatened. The vandals laughed in his face and went on with their butchery.

Sitting Bull was not built like old Spotted Tail. He did not seek long and far for white men to witness what he had directly determined upon. Bull was a wily old chap. He kept his own counsel and was careful that no evidence should be available to connect any of his young men with the tragedy which was shortly enacted in an isolated and lonesome valley in the depths of the Black Hills.

The chief removed his camp from the vicinity where the English crowd were operating—ostensibly to restrain the angry warriors from openly coming into conflict with the white hunters, in reality to fortify against any suspicion of the real coup which he had determined to make. The sportsmen flattered themselves that the chief was afraid of them.

But suddenly the hunting party disappeared. The crack, crack of their rifles no longer echoed among the hills. Friends who sought the missing hunters several days later found their horses running at large on the prairie. Some of them were bridled and saddled. Later still the score or more bodies were found in a lonesome valley, mutilated beyond recognition by carnivorous birds and beasts, but with scalps intact. The arms and property of the white man were also undisturbed. If murder had been perpetrated within the confines of that lonely valley it certainly had not been done for the purpose of robbery. And who ever knew an Indian to slay without taking the scalp and the personal belongings of his victims?

Nothing ever came up that could connect Sitting Bull with the killing; the government could prove nothing, so it did nothing.

His Chance.

When John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue, was stumping Kentucky once in a gubernatorial campaign, he had in his party a stump speaker who sought to make a good impression in that famous distillery town Owensboro by upholding whisky drinking.

"Whisky," said the stumper, "is a good thing. It hurts nobody when drunk with moderation. I have noticed in my study of history and biography that all great men drank whisky. It is true, and I challenge you to deny it. Whisky, ladies and gentlemen, makes men smart, it makes them great."

"What's that?" asks an old farmer down in the audience who was noted locally as a teetotaler.

"Whisky," repeated the speaker, "makes men smart. It makes them great."

"Well," said the farmer, "you'd better get ten barrels and begin on it at once."—Evening Wisconsin.

A Chicken Tale.

"Talking of dogs," said the colonel, "a friend of mine has a Gordon setter. She's the most systematic dog I ever heard of. She has the maternal instinct so strong that she has brought up a litter not her own."

"I've known of such cases," said a hearer.

"There was a hen had a chicken. The hen died, and the chicken was in sore distress. The dog took pity on it, and brought up the chicken."

"Yes," said another listener, "that's curious, but it is not uncommon."

"And now," continued the colonel, solemnly, "that chicken barks."—Tit-Bits.

ADVERTISING BOTTLE OR FLASK

Novelties in the advertising line are constantly making their appearance, and no small amount of money is expended annually by large business houses in the free distribution of new devices to call attention to their wares. For those who have liquids to dispense the advertising flask here shown may answer their purpose. This invention is based on the well-known property of the cylindrical mirror to produce two entirely different effects by a change in its position—that is to say, when the axis of the mirror is vertical the image reflected is elongated vertically, and when the axis is horizontal the image is extended horizontally. To adapt this peculiarity to an advertising flask the phrases, "Before taking" and "After taking," are combined with the mirror to illustrate the difference in the person's appearance before and after partaking of the contents of the flask. The bottle when presented to an individual with the invitation to "have a drink," is held in a vertical position, and the recipient sees his face elongated and reads the words: "Before taking." Afterward the flask is turned to the right, so that the face is shown with a happy smile, and the words: "After taking" are read above the reflection, to convince the partaker of the contents of the bottle that his appearance would conform to that of the latter picture should he make frequent use of the liquid thus advertised.

Had It.

"Yes, it's a fine house, Mandy," admitted the prim and angular Aunt Rachel, to whom all its magnificence seemed a sinful waste of money, "and I suppose there's really no room for improvement."

"O, yes, auntie; I have that, too," said her city niece, showing her into the elegant little apartment where she usually dressed for dinner.—Chicago Tribune.

The Real Sufferers.

"Does your husband suffer much from his neuralgia?"

"Yes, but not half as much as the rest of us do."—Detroit Free Press.

Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by GERTRUDE HUGHES BRÆKSTAD.

The Black Tortoise

—By—
FREDRIK VILLER.

Copyright, 1902.

CHAPTER VII.

Lawyer Jurgens.

My decision was taken. I would pay a visit to the lawyer without loss of time. The difficulty lay in getting the old man to speak out the truth if he really was in possession of the black tortoise.

I dared not use strong means; it was a weakly old man I had to do with, but to get the better of him was not so easy. He was possessed of not a little cunning, and his firmness, when it was a question of preserving any of his treasures, was quite incredible; of this I was already aware.

Mr. Jurgens knew me well. I had had to do with him twice before on official business, when some one had tried to rob him. Besides, we had met each other several times at Frick's, and finally I had now and then gone, like so many other interested people in the town, to see if he had any remarkable increase in his fine collection.

While I called at my lodgings to change clothes, I laid my plan of campaign.

It was neither particularly subtle nor cunningly conceived—only a common trick, as you will see; but, as you will also see, it was good enough for the occasion.

I rang at Mr. Jurgens' house in Munkedam Road. He lived on the first floor.

At the back lay a kitchen and servants' room, where his cook and housekeeper lived; on the other side of the hall was a room which belonged to the servant man. Jurgens himself lived in a room looking out on the street, and the remaining three rooms, which likewise looked to the street, gave him ample space for his collection of antiquities and other curiosities.

By my advice, he had taken a lot of precautions to protect himself against thieves. There were strong doors provided with patent locks, iron bars before the windows, and some fire-proof iron safes as a place of deposit for the most costly articles.

The man servant opened the door to me. The reason why the lawyer had a man servant was, as I have already mentioned his feet were almost lame. He could just manage to get along from one room to another, with much difficulty; but in the street he was obliged to be wheeled in a chair. Otherwise the lawyer was a man of small pretensions, and notwithstanding his large fortune, was very economical. That is to say, in everything possible, except what concerned his collection. In this respect he was, as already mentioned, irresponsibly extravagant.

The old lawyer got up with difficulty from his armchair and tottered toward me.

He shook me by the hand, fumbling a long gold chain, which he wore around his neck, with the other hand, and himself began the conversation.

His voice was a little shaky, and he seemed to be uneasy when he saw me; but it was difficult to say if these symptoms were a natural consequence of the man's age, or if he really had something to hide, and felt uneasy at my appearance.

"Well, really, Mr. Monk," he said, "it is a long time since I had the honor of seeing you at my house. May I perhaps have the pleasure of showing you some rare curiosities which I have lately acquired? You have generally so little time that I believe you have really never seen my collection properly."

These words proved to me that if the old man had the diamond in his possession, he had it in a safe hiding place, and of these there were plenty. The old furniture was full of the most extraordinary corners, secret places, drawers and such like.

"Many thanks, Mr. Jurgens," I answered promptly, "but this time I am here on official business, and have still less time than usual."

"What a pity," grumbled the old fellow, letting himself fall back into his chair, and taking a pinch of snuff with his shaky hands. "Any snuff? No, young fellows nowadays don't take snuff; but take a seat, Mr. Monk, take a seat!"

"Thanks!" I brought a chair forward in front of the old man and leaned toward him. "The fact is, that an audacious robbery has been committed: an unusually costly article has been stolen, and the superintendent has sent me to inquire about it."

"You don't suppose I buy stolen goods, sir?"

The lawyer's eyes blinked, and his hands and shrivelled fingers moved up and down the watch chain.

"No, of course not; but you know that it has happened once or twice before that stolen goods have been offered to you for sale, and that you have been of inestimable value to us in giving the thief's description; therefore—"

"No, this time I cannot help you; no, not at all!"

"But you haven't yet heard what it is."

"No—but—but—I have not bought anything for a long time; nothing of consequence, or anything that could be of interest to you."

"That is tiresome—most tiresome! Our last hope is gone; if only the bracelet is not sent abroad! It would then be difficult to get."

"Bracelet, you say; was it a bracelet, you said?"

"Yes, it was a bracelet, an uncommonly costly bracelet, set with precious stones, which disappeared from Adelina Patti's dressing room in the theater yesterday. You know she is appearing here for a few days. She had had it given her by the emperor of Brazil."

"Indeed! what a pity! But as I said, no one has tried to sell anything of the kind to me lately.

There was no doubt that the old fellow felt very much relieved. He took hold of the bell rope and ordered his manservant to bring in wine and cigars.

"Take a glass of wine with me, sir; both old and young need a good glass of wine, and you'll not get better than this; I brought it myself from Oporto in '47."

We each drank a glass, and I must admit that the wine was good.

The lawyer had hastily left the subject of the stolen gem, and had begun upon several interesting reminiscences from the year 1820 or so.

But it was not my plan to let him have his own way; I had opened my trenches, and I wished to advance to the attack.

"It is a nuisance," said I, "all these robberies of curiosities and costly jewels, which have taken place in the town of late. No one knows what bother they cause the police."

"I can understand," said the lawyer, unwilling again to approach the same theme; and he filled the glasses again with a shaking hand.

"Yes," I continued, "every one who possesses such things should be just as careful as old Frick of Drammen Road."

On hearing old Frick's name, the old fellow almost jumped out of his chair, but I continued mercilessly.

"This last robbery at old Frick's is a laughable affair." I then burst into long and hearty laughter, which evidently affected Jurgen's nerves in the most unpleasant manner.

"Haven't you heard about it? Well, as you know, old Frick possesses a whole lot of curiosities, and many of them are of gold, silver and precious stones, and all are very valuable. People are always coming there, some as guests of the house, and some to visit his collection. Old Frick got tired of always having to watch them so carefully and so he had imitations made of all his most valuable objects—gilt brass mounts instead of gold and glass instead of precious stones. This is, however, a great secret, so much so, that even his best friends think they are the real things they see, while these are lying securely in the cellar of the bank."

"Eh, what do you say?" The old fellow stretched out his neck like a vulture.

"Yes, indeed—but listen: a few days ago the most costly of all his curiosities disappeared; I fancy it was a black diamond in gold setting. It was called the 'black tortoise.' We expect the thief has gone abroad with his treasure. Ha! ha! just sixpenny worth of brass, and half a crown's worth of cut glass!"

I again burst into a peal of laughter. The old man sank back, but tried to raise himself, gasping for breath. I thought he was going to have a fit, and in a minute I got his necktie undone, and rang for the servant.

We soon brought him round again; he was a tough old bit of humanity, that I must admit.

I knew now what I wanted to know; the lawyer had the diamond in one of his hiding places. The difficulty was to get him to give it up without being obliged to resort to unpleasant means.

For this reason I took leave as soon as I saw he had got over his little attack, and without suggesting anything as to what the cause might be.

The servant followed me into the hall to open the door for me.

Having reached the hall, I asked hastily, "Do you know who I am?"

"Yes, sir, you are Inspector Monk," answered the man in surprise, and somewhat tardily.

"All right, let me then remain here in the hall, but open the door and then shut it, so that your master can hear it and think I am gone."

The man hesitated a little and looked doubtfully at me.

"Quick! What I do, I do in the name of the law, but I have no time for further explanations. Now then!"

He did as I told him and went in again to his master.

Everything happened as I had foreseen. The servant came out soon afterward, sent away by his master, and disappeared at a sign from me into his own room.

I took off my shoes and opened the door stealthily to the lawyer's room. As I had expected, he had gone into one of the other rooms, where he kept his collection.

Without making any noise I followed him.

In the innermost room the old man stood before the open door of one of his iron safes. His shaky hands were busy trying to adjust a pair of spectacles with round glasses to his nose.

I took my time, until he had taken out from a secret drawer an object which he held close up to his eyes. The next minute my hand lay on his shoulder, and immediately after the black tortoise was safe in my pocket!

I led the old fellow carefully across the room to a chair. He had never uttered a word.

He remained seated, gasping for breath with half-shut eyes, and his withered hands dancing up and down in his lap.

I made him drink a glass of wine, and after a little while he found his speech again.

"What right have you to sneak in upon me and take my property? The diamond is mine—I have honestly bought it—" and he stretched out his hands, as if to get it back.

"The diamond is stolen property," I said, "and will be delivered by me into the hands of the authorities. I am sorry I have been obliged to play a trick upon you to get it from you; but I understood at once that you wouldn't give it up of your own free will."

"I have bought it and paid for it, and it is not stolen property; your conduct will cost you dear, Mr. Monk."

"No more talk about that, if you please, Mr. Jurgens," I said firmly. "From whom did you buy the diamond?"

"I bought the diamond from Miss Frick, and she got it from her uncle."

The old man could not say another word, for my hands were round his throat. Only for a moment, however. I remembered myself, and let go my hold, but remained standing in front of him quivering with rage.

"What is it you dare say about the young lady, about Sigrid, about my—I mean about Mr. Frick's niece? Mr. Frick himself has given information of the robbery, and now you say that Miss Frick sold the diamond to you; that is the same as saying that she has stolen it. You can thank your stars that you are an old man, otherwise—"

The old man stretched out his hand, as if to ring; but no bell was near. His eyes wandered wildly.

Then it stood clearly before me that I had nearly frightened the life out of him, and I at once became calmer.

"Be sensible, sir, and take the matter quietly. It was imprudent of you to buy the diamond, but we all known, of course, that you did it in good faith. But it will be necessary that you give a truthful account of how you got it, and from whom. If not, it may become a disagreeable business for you. That you can well understand."

"I only understand that I have bought the diamond from a young lady and given five thousand kroners for it. She did not ask for more," said the old man, trembling, while his eyes began to look brighter. "When you say it was not Miss Frick, perhaps, after all, it was not she; but then it must have been the other young girl in the house. I believe they call her Evelina. Yes, it was she, if you absolutely must know it."

"Well, that is far more probable, sir." I said encouragingly, for I felt a little ashamed of my violent conduct to the old man, "and you must excuse me if I was a little rough with you."

I rang myself for the servant, and with him as a witness, I gave the lawyer a receipt for the tortoise, which I took with me, and left.

* * * * * * *

The superintendent was not a little surprised when I put the diamond before him on the table; and when I had given my report, he congratulated me at the result, and complimented me on the manner in which I had conducted the affair.

I found it unnecessary to mention Jurgen's wretched attempt to prove that it was Miss Frick who had sold him the diamond.

The superintendent did not lay much stress on the part Jurgens hau played in the matter.

"The man must soon be pronounced incapable of managing his own affairs, and be placed under proper control. He will, of course, be declared irresponsible by the court, if the public prosecutor should proceed against him."

In this I fully concurred. Then I gave the superintendent a detailed account of my visit to Mrs. Reierson, and of how the actor's name was mentioned, and of my hurried meeting with the latter.

"Do I understand you aright," said the superintendent, "that you have a suspicion that the pretty maid and the fascinating actor are intimate?"

"Yes, I have."

"And you go still farther: in this, you seek the reason why the unhappy girl has committed the robbery, isn't that so?"

"Yes, indeed, I cannot deny that something of the sort was in my mind; only it seemed strange to me that a girl like Evelina, who not only has the best of character from Miss Frick, as a good and honest girl, but who, after all, I have been able to ascertain, also possesses a certain amount of character and love of truth, can have fallen in love with such a man, or given herself into his power"

"Why, my dear Monk!" broke in the superintendent, with a smile, which could have made those who did not know him take him for a heartless cynic, "do you, after so many years in the police service, still nourish illusions with regard to the fair sex?"

"I have, of course, in my day seen a good deal of—"

"Yes, you have seen a good deal; which shows you that the greatest Don Juan is also the greatest liar, and that a man with a smooth face, who can flatter and deceive, has greater power over the fair sex than any honest man whatsoever. Isn't that so?"

I was accustomed to my superior's humorous exaggerations, and could not deny that my experiences as a detective in the police force to a considerable degree went in the same direction.

"Well," continued the superintendent, "when you have been in the police force for a generation, you will certainly not have much respect for women's ideals. But let us return to this affair about the diamond. You shall at once have a warrant, and then you had better arrest the young girl as soon as possible. The sooner it's done the greater the prospect of getting back the money which she got from the lawyer."

"Pardon me, sir," I answered, "Evelina is most probably at this moment at Mr. Frick's house, and will remain there over night. It would be very unpleasant for the Fricks if the arrest took place in the house. Have you any objection to my waiting until tomorrow? Then she will probably visit her mother, and we can avail ourselves of the opportunity and make a domiciliary visit at the same time. If Mrs. Reierson is an accomplice, we might succeed in taking her by surprise, and in getting her to give up the money. I have an idea that it will be easier to take her than the daughter by surprise."

"But are you not afraid that one or them can make use of the time to get the money out of the way, if it has not already been taken to some place or other?"

"On the contrary, I believe it will be of advantage to leave them in peace tonight. I shall have them watched by some of my best men meanwhile."

"And the actor?"

"He is already in good hands. Detective Kolstad has orders to follow him like a shadow, and arrest him if he should attempt to leave the town."

"Well, that will do! Do as you think right, Monk. I begin to think you are the better detective of us two. If you should meet old Frick tonight, give him my compliments, and tell him I shall keep his diamond until the case has been settled in court; but in the meantime it will be in good hands."

It was not with a light heart, however, that I walked along the Drammen Road, after having given the constable the necessary orders. I knew that the news I had to bring would greatly distress both old Frick and Sigrid.

After having proceeded some distance, it struck me that after all I had nothing to do at Villa Ballarat that night. It ought not to be known in the house that the diamond had been found—not so long as Evelina was there. Old Frick and Sigrid would naturally ask me if I had any news, and I should be obliged to tell a lie and keep back from them what had happened.

Although I was very anxious to see Sigrid, yet I was sensible enough to turn back, and, after having had some supper at a cafe, I went home to my lodgings.

I telephoned to the police office, and asked if there was any news from the constables who had to watch the three persons before mentioned.

No, there was no news. Evelina was quite safe inside Villa Ballarat, and the house was being watched.

I lighted a cigar, and gave myself up to thinking over the day's events. I had been successful in everything, and yet I felt far from satisfied; it must have been due to a certain feeling of pity for poor Evelina, and the concern it would occasion her master and mistress. Or—?

If you believe in presentiment, or that great misfortunes—without our being able to divine the cause—throw their shadows before, you will have to attribute it to such a cause. But enough—I felt unwell and depressed, and when I had lain down it was a long time before I went to sleep.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ARREST.

"The actor has vanished, sir!"

These were the words with which I was awakened at 7 o'clock the next morning.

Before the bed stood my trusty constable, Kolstad, with a face considerably longer than usual.

"What do you say? Have you let him slip through your fingers? That was a—"

"Yes: but who could possibly imagine that—"

"All right, go into the next room a bit and get yourself a cup of coffee; I shall make haste and get dressed, and then we can talk it over."

It was not long before I had finished dressing and was ready to continue the discussion.

My landlady had in the meanwhile tried to serve the worthy officer with a good breakfast, but disappointment had evidently taken away his appetite; it was impossible to get him to continue his meal after my appearance.

"It is just as well that I give my report at once, sir; and tell you how shamefully I have been made a fool of. Yes: that such a pomatummed ladykiller should befool me—I, who have been in the service of the police these 27 years!"

"Don't trouble yourself about that, Kolstad," I said, reassuringly, for the man was so excited that he had apparently some difficulty in explaining himself: "we shall soon get hold of him, if we want him. I am sure that it is not your fault that he has disappeared temporarily: have another cup of coffee and let us hear about it."

"No, thanks, no more coffee; but here is the report sir. You remember that it was yesterday, at dinner time, that I got orders to watch the actor and arrest him if he should try and leave town? Well, it was not difficult for me to keep my eye on him for the first few hours, for he was sitting in a room on the first floor of the Tivoli restaurant, together with eight or ten other actors and actresses. They had the best dinner one could get and drank so much champagne that it was simply disgusting to see all the empty bottles being taken out—I know the head waiter there, you see, and went and spoke to him while the carousing was going on. Frederiksen paid for it all."

"You are sure it was he who paid?"

"Yes, that I am; the head waiter showed me the bill: it was 142 kroners. By that I knew, sir, that you, as usual, were on the right track. If only I had not been so stupid, well—you must excuse me, sir, if I am a little excited—it is the first time that it has ever happened to me that—but—"

"Now, now, let us come to the point, my good Kolstad," I answered, with assumed severity, as the best means of "bringing him" to.

It helped, for he pulled himself together, and from then on he did not attempt to diverge from the dry style of ordinary report.

"Well, sir, I telephoned to the station for assistance, and got one of our new men. We took it in turn to keep watch while the actors were eating and drinking. After dinner they had coffee and all kinds of liquors, and went on like that until 6 o'clock in the evening. Then Frederiksen went home to No. 44 Russelok street, and there he remained until 9 o'clock. He must have slept during that time, for he looked quite sober when he came out again and he had been not a litle muddled after he got home after the carousal at the Tivoli. He had a large hand-bag in his hand, but no other luggage. He wore the same clothes he had on in the afternoon."

"Was the hand-bag new?"

"Yes, it was brand new; and now you shall hear how sly the fellow was.

"He went up to the cab-stand at the corner of Drammen road and there he took a carriage. I and the young officer took another carriage and drove after him. Whether he knew that anyone was following him or not, I can't say. We were obliged to keep a little behind, so that he should not be suspicions.

"He drove to the Victoria hotel, and there we saw him go in at the door, and the carriage drive away empty. Soon after I went in and asked the porter what was the name of the gentleman who had just entered the hotel, and what room he had obtained. The porter, who was a new man and not one of my acquaintances, answered that the servant was just then upstairs with the visitor's book, but that the new arrival had taken room No. 47. He had not said anything about how long he intended to remain, or anything of significance.

"Now, for the first time I felt entirely sure of my bird. After telling him who I was, I got the porter to promise to telephone to me if the stranger should be getting ready to leave; then I set my young officer to watch outside, and went home to take a nap.

"It was just about 10:30 when the porter rang up and said that the gentleman in No. 47 had just ordered a carriage, as he was going by the midnight train to Sweden. As you know, sir, the train goes eleven five, so I had only just time to dress and go to the station; but I was, of course, sure that the young officer would follow the actor so that we could arrest him together. I got to the station seven minutes before eleven; but there was no sign of the actor or the officer.

"A minute before the train started, I went for the last time through all the carriages and had a railway official with me. There was not a sign of the actor! In the first class there sat only one person, sir. It was Mr. D——, the ambassador from Paris, said the official, I went in and looked at him—yes, quite right, it was he."

"Do you know the ambassador, then?"

"Yes, of course, I know him by sight; it is he who is so like Peer Gynt on the stage—not, perhaps, in the beginning of the piece, but in the third and fourth acts."

I couldn't help laughing. "There, you see, Kolstad! it's not an easy thing to have to do with an actor. It was just by playing his old role of Peer Gynt in the fourth act that the actor made a fool of you!"

"Yes, of course it was; but who the devil could imagine—"

"No, you are right there; but how was it that your assistant didn't follow him from the hotel?"

"Well, it happened like this. The constable saw a servant beckoning for a carriage from the stand. He went up to the servant and asked who was going away. It was Mr. D——, the ambassador, he answered, and when the constable saw a fine old gentleman with grey whiskers step into the carriage he suspected nothing, but continued to keep watch outside, as before."

"That is all right so far; but I can't understand that the man's hand-bag did not betray him. Both you and your assistant knew it well. Besides, it seems to me that the porter must have been astonished to see a young, smooth-shaven man come into the hotel, and then leave it as a 'fine old gentleman,' as you say, 'with grey whiskers.'"

"Yes; but I have not yet told you all, sir. You shall hear how clever the rascal was. Inside the large hand-bag which he carried, he had another suit, a false beard, and all his apparatus, besides a smaller traveling bag to carry in the hand. It was in the carriage that he transformed himself into an ambassador; the hood was well pulled down, as it rained a little. The hotel porter had, therefore, only seen him as the elderly gentleman the whole time; and I, who only saw him step out of the carriage with his back toward us, several hundreds of yards off, could have no idea that he had thus changed his appearance. It did not enter into our minds to ask the porter about the appearance of the man whom we had followed the whole time."

"But the large hand-bag?"

"Well, he let that remain in the carriage, and gave the coachman orders to take it back to his lodgings early today. I got hold of the driver at last, and heard how all had happened. He himself thought it was a little strange that the man should disguise himself during the drive; but as far as I could understand, he was a little tipsy on

where he arrived next morning, and that he, when arrested, was only in possession of a very small sum of money. He was taken back to Christiania, and it was soon ascertained that he had been or was engaged to Evelina. Also, that the day before his journey he had been very flush with his money; but it was impossible to prove any complicity in the theft, and he was set free in a few days, with the warning not to leave town, as he would have to appear as witness at the trial of Evelina Reierson.

* * * * * * * * *

In the meantime I must return to my account of what happened later on that day, which began with the melancholy apparition of the disappointed constable beside my bed.

As I have already stated, it was my intention to have Evelina arrested that day. There was no longer anything to wait for after the actor had disappeared; and when I, in addition, received information from one of my men that she had left Villa Ballarat to visit her mother, I decided to avail myself of the opportunity. As before mentioned, I wished to prevent the arrest taking place at old Frick's.

I have no liking for this sort of work, but this time I decided to take it in hand myself, for several reasons.

It appeared to me, beyond all doubt, that Evelina's motive for the robbery must be sought for in her relations to the actor. In any case, I felt she deserved some pity, and I wished therefore to make the arrest myself in order that it might be effected as gently and considerately as possible.

It occurred to me to be quite likely that the mother might be an accomplice, or in any case be cognizant of the crime and the place where Jurgens' money was to be found. To get hold of this was now my chief aim, and I hoped to take the woman by surprise and get her to reveal it.

It was not later than 9 o'clock in the morning when I drove to Russelok street with a policeman in plain clothes.

We told the driver to wait outside the gate; the constable remained behind in the yard, and I went up alone.

I stopped outside Mrs. Reierson's door and listened. I heard voices within, but very indistinctly. As I opened the door, I saw the first room was empty; then I heard the voices still more plainly in the inner room, although the door was shut.

"You should have done as your mother told you, you unlucky child; then we should have been able to take things as easy as any one—but—"

It was Mrs. Reierson's shrill angry voice. It was interrupted by a sound of suppressed sobbing, and then by a youthful voice rendered hoarse by passion and sorrow. I stepped nearer to the door and listened, although the task before me was most repulsive to my feelings.

"Don't talk to me any more, mother! you know that what you wanted me to do I could never have done, never in this world! and what I already have done cannot now be undone—I have nothing more to do now but to put an end to myself—if only I had the strength to—"

Here the unhappy girl's words were interrupted by loud sobbing, and some angry exclamations from her mother.

Soon after the door was opened, and the ugly old woman appeared in the doorway, while her daughter could be seen lying across the bed with her head buried in the pillows.

I have seldom felt so uncomfortable.

The mother's shrill imprecations against the police in general, and me in particular, passed me by unheeded. I only saw the young girl's deadly pale face, as she lifted it to me, and the hopeless expression of her eyes.

She was gifted, however, with a strength of mind which few persons possess. She got up hurriedly, stroked back her hair from her face, and was the first to speak.

Her voice was low, but wonderfully calm; every drop of blood seemed to have fled from her lips.

"You have come to arrest me, Mr. Monk, because I have stolen Mr. Frick's diamond. Well, I have been expecting it both yesterday and today. Yesterday I should probably have denied it, but today I don't! I have stolen the diamond—let me be taken to prison and be sentenced as soon as possible, only let it be done quickly."

Her mother had become purple in the face on hearing what her daughter said, and tried several times to interrupt her; but there was a dignity in her daughter's words and bearing which stayed her.

"Don't lose courage, Evelina," I said, and I hope my voice was sympathetic. "There are probably extenuating circumstances which may make your guilt less than it seems. If you are only frank, and confess all, your punishment will be less—perhaps even—"

The young girl interrupted me. "Thank you very much for your kindness, Mr. Monk. You are a good man; but I don't wish my punishment to be lessened. I have told you I have stolen the diamond. More than that I shall not say, even if you put me on the rack."

"For God's sake don't talk like that, Evelina."

Her mother could now control herself no longer, and began:—

"What are you saying, Evelina, you stupid fool! Just fancy!—That one should hear one's own flesh and blood tell lies about herself and get herself convicted! You can see very well, sir, that she is out of her senses, and doesn't know what she is saying."

"You had better look after yourself, Mrs. Reierson, and help us to get a full confession and the money back. The diamond has been sold for five thousand kroners, and perhaps you have got the money yourself."

I shan't weary you by recalling the scene which followed; suffice it to say that the mother raged like a fury, and denied knowing anything whatever about the diamond or the money. The young girl did not utter a single word from this moment until she was taken to the police station. I let her mother accompany us in the carriage, to which she seemed to have no objection.

Before the examining magistrate the same scene was gone through. The young girl confessed she was guilty of the robbery, but refused to give any further explanation. She only asked that there might be no delay in passing sentence upon her. The mother declared her daughter was mad, and denied all knowledge of the matter.

At the domiciliary visit to Mrs. Reierson's, no trace could be found of the money.

I informed Mr. Frick, by letter, that the diamond was found, and of Evelina's arrest and confession; at the same time, I asked him for the present not to mention the matter to Mr. Howell, who was expected back about this time.

Mr. Jurgens was declared by his relations incapable of looking after his affairs, and the authorities decided to drop the proceedings against him for having bought stolen goods.

It was discovered that the money for the diamond had been paid in thousand kroner notes. Next day a person had changed five of these in one of the banks in the town. But the cashier had not taken any particular notice of the appearance of the person. He declared it might possibly be Frederiksen the actor, but he would not say anything definitely about it.

No trace of the remaining notes could be discovered.

(To Be Continued.)

The New Ambulances.

"Gracious, look at the speed of that automobile ambulance. I should think it would be dangerous."

"It is, rather. You see they are hurrying to arrive and pick up the victims run down by another automobile ambulance that passed along here a few minutes ago."

"See, they've run down several people on their own hook, but they don't stop."

"No, another auto ambulance will be along soon to care for them, and after it's all over an ordinary horse vehicle will have to come trotting along and take care of all the victims of the three ambulances."—Baltimore Herald.

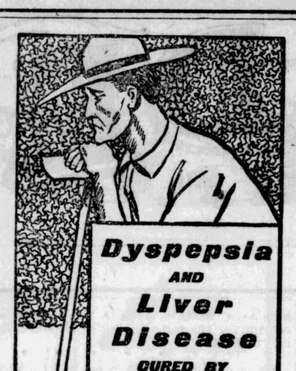
The Surest Way.

"They say you're making plenty of money in the stock market."

"Yes, I never fail."

"Really? You get straight tips, eh?"

"Not much. I sell them."—Philadelphia Press.



Dyspepsia AND Liver Disease CURED BY DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

"I was weak, nervous and dizzy, with a fainting sensation when walking," writes Jesse Childress, Esq., of Samuel, Sullivan Co., Tenn. "Could not walk any distance; always felt bad after eating; felt as though something was sticking in my throat, always uneasiness in stomach. Doctored with three physicians but they did not relieve me. I grew worse and used everything I could think of; was nearly ready to give up and then some one told me that Dr. Pierce's medicine was good, so I began taking his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have taken seven bottles of that now and am as stout as ever, and enjoying health as much as ever before. I worked all summer and this winter as much as any one. My case was liver disease and nervous dyspepsia of which your medicine has cured me. In September 1898 my weight was about 95 pounds, now it is 195. Please accept my sincere thanks."

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. Inquiries about them must be sent to the latter, not to us.

Three Years' War is the title of Gen. De Wet's book which tells the story of the Boer war of 1899-1902. It is a splendid story of the war told without bitterness. Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York.

American Animals, by Witmer Stone and William Everett Crane, is a handsomely illustrated book, a popular guide to the mammals of North America. Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York.

With Force and Arms, by Howard R. Garis, is a novel founded on the Salem witchcraft craze. J. S. Ogilvie & Co., 57 Rose street, New York.

The Winning of Sarenne is an historical novel laid in Europe in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Federal Book Co., New York.

In the Shadow of the Purple is a novel founded on fact, dealing with the life of George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert. It is put forth as a vindication of the latter. R. F. Fenno & Co., 9 East 16th street, New York.

On an Irish Jaunting Car, by Samuel G. Blayne, relates the experience of a journey from New York to Londonderry, in Ireland, the land of his birth. It is bright, and well illustrated. Harper & Bros., Franklin Square, New York.

Our Noblest Friend, the Horse, by Francis M. Ware, discussing the subject of equine education, choosing and using horses, their proper treatment, health and comfort, and stabling arrangements. L. C. Page & Co., 200 Summer street, Boston.

Jonathan's Tragedy, is a poem by Thomas Ewing, Jr., in blank verse, based on the affection between David and Jonathan. Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

Pickett's Charge is a volume of poems by Fred Emerson Brooks, which takes its name from the initial poem. There is an entertaining variety in the various poems. Forbes & Co., Boston.

Pollard's Poems, by Levi Willard Pollard, is a volume of verse of the homespun order and includes character, juvenile and other poems, done for the most part, in the blue jeans style. M. A. Donohue & Co., Chicago.

Oil Cure for Cancer.

No need of the knife or burning plaster, no need of pain or disfigurement, the Combination Oil Cure for cancers is soothing and balmy, safe and sure. Write for free book to the Home Office, Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

RAILWAY FOR LOGGING CAMP

One of the most tedious and difficult operations necessary in connection with the work of running a sawmill is the delivery of the logs from where they are felled in the wood to the mill, the usual method being to draw heavily-loaded wagons or sleighs over the rough and unprepared ground. As the maintenance of the teams is expensive and the time required to deliver each load comparatively long, several large western mills have gone to the expense of erecting flumes through which the logs are floated from the hills to the vicinity of the mill A plentiful supply of water is a necessity if this method is to be utilized, and as this is not always at hand, the invention here shown may serve the same purpose to better advantage. It comprises a cable or light rail mounted upon brackets, which are bolted to posts placed at intervals from the mill to the place where the logs are to be cut. On this cable line small double-wheeled carriages are suspended, each pair serving to support a log hung in chains beneath. As the cable line is inclined toward the mill the log immediately begins its journey, arriving at the yard in much quicker time than even the flume could have delivered it there. The upper end of the cable may be branched in different directions with wire switches connecting with the main line, and the carriages can be drawn back to the woods at intervals by a single horse.

A NEGLECTED CLASS.

When looking around to discover social grievances or to find subjects for philanthropic work why has no one thought of the hotel maids and waiters? Their lives are hard, for they have long hours and must be on duty both early and late. Their time off is taken in snatches, and they seldom get a whole day.

A kind lady, who observed this at a hotel, asked her husband to give his morning paper every day to the man who waited at their table. The gratitude expressed showed how tedious the man found his idle time when he was "on duty," but had nothing to do and nothing to read.

A book or paper to a chambermaid, hall boy or elevator boy is often more gratefully received than the ever welcome tip.

A little consideration as to unusual demands meets with equal appreciation. Any one who has travelled much and not kept his eyes shut soon learns that hotel work is hard for those who do it regularly and continuously, and soon becomes willing to be less exacting and more aware of certain needs in those who serve which cannot be supplied by gifts of money. A little personal interest is worth much more in many cases.—Philadelphia Ledger.

SPLITTING UP A NICKEL

Small Dealings in a City Where There Are No Little Copper Cents.

"You would be surprised to know the vast number of children among the poorer classes in New Orleans who do not clearly understand the value and function of the nickel," said a storekeeper downtown, "and it all results from the popularity of the quattie system in this city. They are the small buyers, who run all kinds of errands for the little family to which they belong. Purchases, amounting in individual cases to less than 5 cents, daily amount in the aggregate to thousands of dollars. It is no small part of the retail traffic of the city. The children split a nickel up into very small pieces, buying a penny's worth of this and a penny's worth of that, until they leave the store or the market with an armful of little packages which will represent the day's supplies.

"Sometimes they will spend only a part of the nickel, and will get a ticket, or tickets, or maybe pennies, in change. Frequently the purchase will amount to two cents and a half, and they they get a pasteboard check for the other two cents and a half, which is legal tender at the place issuing it for its face value. Checks or tickets of this kind are extensively used in this city, and they have added greatly to the circulation of all sorts of crude subsidiary money. One of those checks is as good as gold at the grocery or market stall where it is issued. It is predicted on and gets its value from a redemption funds, just like Uncle Sam's money, except that instead of being redeemable in gold on demand it is exchange at the grocery at its face value for any of the things in stock, or good at the vegetable stall at the market place for two cents and a half worth of anything on hand when it is presented. It is always good for what it calls for on its face."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MAKE YOU SMILE.

Daughter—Rosa Bonheur could paint all kinds of animals, but not men.

Mother—You mean all kinds of animals but men, my dear.

Little Clarence (who reads and ponders)—Pa, who was Pepys?

Mr. Callipers—I don't know, my son—in fact, I do not know anybody who does know; but I fancy he was the man who first invented dyspepsia.

Miss Townform—Oh, I'm afraid to eat those hard-boiled eggs. My doctor says they are very indigestible.

The Sanitarium Hostess—But these eggs are exceptions. They were laid by hens that are fed with predigested corn and wheat.

Gladys—Why do you call your auto "Sweet Sixteen?"

Jerrold—So hard to manage and looks so easy.

"Here's an advertiser," said the western editor's assistant, "who offers us one of his 'Patent Sad-Irons for Shirt Bosoms' in exchange for space. Shall I accept?"

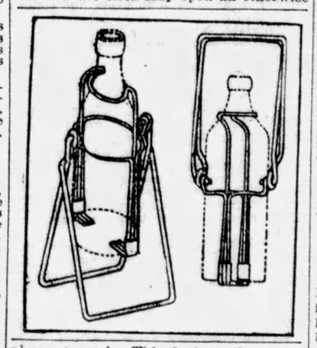
"Sure!" replied the editor. "Some day we may acquire a shirt in the same way."—Philadelphia Press.

ECZEMA, NO CURE, NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Blind, Itching, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, and all skin diseases. 50 cents.

BOTTLE SUPPORT AND CARRIER

While cruets are generally provided for serving vinegar, there are numerous sauces and wines which are necessarily placed on the table in their original bottles. The upsetting of these bottles is not uncommon, even when one is not careless, in their use, and the resulting stain on the cloth may spoil an otherwise



pleasant meal. This device will greatly lessen, if it does not entirely prevent, this class of accidents. At the same time the support has other uses, serving as a decanter and carrier for the bottle. The illustration shows two views of the apparatus, one with the bottle on the supports and in position for pouring the contents, and the other with the double bale elevated for transporting purposes. The device is formed of wire, shaped to conform with the outline of the bottle, with the supporting loops pivoted to the framework in such a manner that they can be crossed and locked together rigidly, to sustain the bottle on the table, or when brought together above the bottle they can be used as a carrier. To remove the bottle from the clamp and insert another one it is only necessary to spread the L-shaped supports apart beneath the bottom, when the empty bottle will drop out and the full one can be inserted.

His Big Boots.

As a sergeant was bawling out his orders in a barracks in Dublin and watching the line of feet as the new recruits endeavored to obey the word of command, he found to his astonishment that one pair of feet, more noticeable on account of their extra large size, never turned.

Without taking his eyes off those feet, the sergeant bawled out a second order: "About face."

He could see that all the feet except those he watched turned in obedience.

Rushing up to the owner, a little fellow, he seized him by the shoulder, shouting:

"Why don't you turn with the rest?"

"I did!" replied the trembling recruit.

"You did, eh? Well, I watched your feet, and they never moved."

"It's the boots they gave me, sir," said the poor fellow. "They're so large that when I turn, my feet turns inside of them."—Dublin News.

THE EDITOR'S BRAIN

Did Not Work Well Under Coffee.

A brain worker's health is often injured by coffee, badly selected food and sedentary habits. The experience of the Managing Editor of one of the most prosperous newspapers in the Middle West, with Postum Food Coffee, illustrates the necessity of proper feeding for the man who depends on his brain for a living.

"Up to three years ago," writes this gentleman, "I was a heavy coffee drinker. I knew it was injuring me. It directly affected my stomach and I was threatened with chronic dyspepsia. It was then that my wife persuaded me to try Postum Food Coffee. The good results were so marked that I cannot say too much for it. When first prepared I did not fancy it, but inquiry developed the fact that cook had not boiled it long enough, so next time I had it properly made and was charmed with it. Since that time coffee has had no place on my table save for guests. Both myself and wife are fond of this new cup which 'cheers but does not inebriate' in a much truer and fitter sense than coffee. My stomach has resumed its normal functions and I am now well and strong again mentally and physically.

"I am confident that coffee is a poison to many stomachs, and I have recommended Postum with great success to a number of my friends who were suffering from the use of coffee. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

RHEUMATISM

Cured Through the Feet

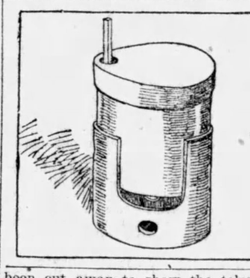
Don't Take Medicine, External Remedies Bring Quick Relief. FREE On Approval. TRY IT.

We want every one who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the United States than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief send us One Dollar; if not don't send us a cent.

Magic Food Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by absorbing the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't afford to send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 5, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

AUTOMATIC MATCH-BOX.

Every smoker likes to have his matches in a receptacle which can be easily handled, and it is also very much of a convenience if the match can be automatically ignited as it is withdrawn from the box. While a number of these devices are already in use, the one shown has a new feature. The match, instead of being forced out of the box head first, is simply ejected a short distance and is then in position to be withdrawn by the hand. In the illustration here shown a portion of the box has



been cut away to show the telescoping action of the two sections, and a match is seen projecting from the discharge opening ready to be withdrawn. To place the match in the position here seen it is only necessary to contract the telescoping section in the hand, when the ejector engages the head of the match lying in the bottom of the V-shaped compartment inside the box and exposes the end of the stick a short distance, without however, igniting the head. The ignition is accomplished by the passage of the match head between two roughened surfaces located just inside the opening, while a spring plate automatically closes the ignition chamber to prevent transmission of the flame to the interior of the box when the match is lighted.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Hall Family Pills are the best.

DINNYMAKOON, THE HUNTER

Dinnymakoon was in Buffalo recently. He is the patron sportsman of the hunting camps of upper Canada. Every hunter knows him, for when the mystic evening hour of 9 o'clock comes every elbow crooks in salutation as the famed hot drink of the men of the wilderness goes on its merry way beyond the larynx.

Jack McIntosh is his baptisimal name, but he is known far and wide as the godfather of the delicious Dinnymakoon, and hence has come to be known by his godchild's name. He lives at Point-au-Barel, 40 miles from the nearest railroad, far up in Canada, where the Georgian bay crowds the forests. He is gray haired, blue eyed, smooth shaven, ruddy skinned, quiet voiced. His features are gentle as a child's and his smile is winsome as a woman's. He is a man of few words, modest, straight spoken, and his voice rings true as steel.

Jack is a mighty hunter. It was at his camp that Handsome Harry Kaiser and Tenmate Terry Ferguson spent a happy two weeks. He runs a store that has a field—or, rather, a forest—free from competitors for miles around. In the winter the snow drifts high as the roof, and then all white habitants are gone, and only the Indians, bucks and squaws, are left to track the snow, apart from the wild game of the wilderness.

In his day Jack McIntosh has killed over 800 deer. While Tenmate Terry and Handsome Harry were there he killed a deer are going full tilt with a single shot from his rifle. He spurns a shotgun—a rifle is his pet. There are black bears in the woods up there. Jack McIntosh has a total of 29 to his credit, with one old monster that weighed 652 pounds. Jack has the old giant's skin, and uses it for one of his rugs in his snug fireplace corner in his cozy camp. They do not tie the bears up there with ropes before they kill them. The man who hunts black bear above Point-au-Barel with a clothesline is apt to find a grave for his own remains in a snowdrift.

Moose are killed every year above Jack McIntosh's camp. Jack himself has killed his score and one of moose. He counts the head of a colossus that weighed 1,497 pounds dressed after Jack had brought him down.

There are tales galore of Jack McIntosh's prowess. There is the story of how he grappled to the death with a black bear and killed him with a knife in a hand to paw struggle. There is the story of how he was treed by a moose, and finally brought down his caption. There are dozens more, but one will wait for the millennium before the blue eyed, silent Dinnymakoon ever tells of them. The blue eyes twinkled last night as Tentmate Terry related of his experiences in the woods.—Buffalo Express.

American Trade Long Ago.

To the notices which we have from time to time published of the favorable posture of trade we may add a gratifying view of our commerce with the United States. Its extent is probably more considerable than our readers would imagine. The exports from Scotland of manufactured goods to various parts of the Union will this year amount to about 2,000,000 sterling. The magnitude of the sum will appear more surprising when we consider the restrictions which prohibit us from taking in exchange agricultural produce. A trade so important it behooves us to cherish with all possible care, and it is gratifying to think that customers so valuable are a free people, little likely to impede her prosperity by projects of ambition—London Globe.

Strenuous Children.

Remarkably eager to work or remarkably talented must be the young Swoapses of Burr Oak, Kan., when their mother is compelled to insert the following notice in the Herald of that town: "All persons are hereby warned that they are forbidden to employ any of my children under age without my consent, and that if they disregard this notice I shall hold them responsible. Marion Swoapes.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor o Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent By Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood, that the Institue has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele, or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

"No Man Is Lost—There Is a Sure Cure for Every Weak Man."—Dr. Robinson.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 2452 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

THE FARMSTEAD.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Grafting Peaches and Cherries.

Editor Farmstead:—Some one asked if the peach could be grafted on the cherry, or the cherry upon the peach. I mislaid the paper and do not remember, but would say in reply, that if they wish to prepagate the peach it should be budded upon peach seedlings; grafting is extremely difficult.

The peach can also be budded upon the plum; this latter method is the general mode practiced in Europe, where the trees are grown as dwarfs.

The plum can, in rare instances, be budded upon the cherry, but never make a lasting tree. It is always best to graft or bud upon the same species; exceptions are made with the pear, as all dwarf pear trees are grafted upon quince trees, because this is what makes them dwarf. When grafted upon pear seedlings they are then known as standards, and grow to become large trees. If you are interested in cross-grafting or budding you may be aware of the fact that the pear can be grafted upon the white thorn (Crataegus coccinea), the common Juneberry (Amelanchier), the Mt. Ash (Pirus Americania); also upon the apple tree.

The peach can be used as a stock for the plum, while the flowering almond is readily budded on it; then again the plum can be budded on the peach and the quince upon the white thorn.

But in all these methods of cross budding which I have enumerated, not that you should follow them, but merely to show that it can be done, for where best results and long lived trees are wanted, always propagate upon its own kind, for you are then sure of a perfect union, something which you cannot expect by interchanging.—Subscriber, Neola, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to Reader, Pierport, Mich., as to whether it will do to bud cherry on peach, I will say that I have had a little experience with the sour type of cherries, and find that they are a complete failure upon the peach, so far as practical results are concerned.

I am of the opinion that sweet cherry would do better, but believe they would be unsatisfactory. The Mahabel cherry is most extensively used as a stock upon which to work cherry in the southwest and gives splendid satisfaction.

Has any one had experience with the wild black cherry as a stock to work the cherry upon?—F. E. D., Oklahoma.

Dwarfing Fruit Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—I think it was in the Toledo Blade for Dec. 4 that I asked concerning the dwarfing of fruit trees, and you asked me to send you the communication to the department of agriculture, and here it is:

Question.—Back in Sweden I saw a vine growing upon a stone wall of a house and the fruit the vine bore was apples—small ones. Is that apple the Paradise apple or what is it?—S. O., Carlisle, Iowa.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Washington, Dec. 17, 1902.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of recent date inclosing a newspaper clipping on the subject of dwarfing of trees. In regard to the matter, I will say that the Chinese were dwarfing trees many centuries ago, and the French and Germans have been practicing it for over a hundred years. In this country the quince stock has been used for working pear on, in order to dwarf it; and also the Paradise apple stock for dwarfing the apple has been used for as much as three-quarters of a century—so that you see that the dwarfing of trees is not new.

Yours very truly,
G. B. BRACKETT, Pomologist.

Frostbitten Feet.

Editor Farmstead:—A sure cure for frosted feet is, bathe the feet in warm water 15 or 20 minutes, as hot as you can bear it, then bathe them with coal oil, rubbing the affected parts well. Two or three applications will affect a cure. Camphor is also good; others use rabbit's fat, and either of them will afford relief.—Subscriber, Neola, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—Soak the feet in beef brine before going to bed, for a few nights. It will permanently cure them.—J. T. M., Iowa.

Editor Farmstead:—If Reader, Jacksboro, Tenn., will get this put up it will cure his frostbites. It is also good for other pains. I have used it for twenty years and know it is all right: Oil of origanum, oil of spike, spirits of turpentine, spirits of ammonia; equal parts; apply freely at bed time.—S. G., Titusville, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—For frosted feet, paint the affected parts with tincture of iodine every night for three or four nights. Rub on freely with a feather. It is also good for corns.—G. E. W., Iowa.

Editor Farmstead: — Tell Reader, Jacksboro, Tenn., to get a bucket or small tub, fill it with snow, place it in a reasonably warm room and put his bare feet into the snow, holding them there about as long as he can stand the pain that the snow causes. He will not be troubled with his frost-bitten feet any more. This treatment is severe, but perfectly harmless, and will cure any case of frost bite, even if of six or eight years standing.—R. P. I., Jasonville, Ind.

Editor Farmstead,—For frost-bitten feet a positive cure is to soak the feet in a strong solution of alum water, having the water as hot as it can be endured.—Reader, West Sunbury, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—For frost-bitten feet try one ounce of blue vitriol, dissolved in a pint of rain water. Put on with swab or brush, as it is poisonous. Use night and morning for five or six days.—G. H. L., Danbury, Conn.

Editor Farmstead:—Reader, Jacksboro, Tenn, will find the following a simple, but sure cure for frost bite: Take home-made soft soap, thicken it with sugar, and bind upon the frozen members several nights in succession.—M. C. N., Miami, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—For frosted feet, place a kettle on live coals, put your feet in the kettle, and pour in enough cold water to cover. Keep them in the water, but not touching the kettle—till the water is as hot as you can bear; remove, and they will be all right. By heating the water with your feet in it, you can comfortably bear it much hotter than if placed at once in hot water.—Subscriber, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell Reader, Jacksboro, Tenn., to try pure glycerine on his feet for frostbite. I was troubled for a number of years with a dreadful itching of my feet and everybody told me it was frostbite. This winter, as soon as cold weather commenced, they began again. I had rubbed them until they were too sore to wear a shoe. I applied glycerine for the soreness and to my surprise it cured the itching also, and I have not felt it since.—R. A., Ind.

Vermin on Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to Old Subscriber, Dublin, Ind., would say if he will take one quart of good coal oil (headlight), 150 degrees and three quarts of fresh buttermilk, mix, and stir in the open air occasionally for one or two hours and wet his horse all over with it, to the skin, he will not be bothered any more with lice. I would be pleased if he would report the result through the Farmstead.—Subscriber, Junction, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw in The Blade of January 15 a request for a sure remedy for lice on horses. I will say to Old Subscriber, Dublin, Ind.: Make a very strong tea, made by boiling leaf tobacco and after it is cold enough to bear the hand take a sponge or a rag and wash the horse thoroughly, by rubbing the hand, back and forward, and wetting him to the hide. One good job is enough. It will kill the lice as soon as it touches them. If you do not get a good job the first time it will have to be done over again. Keep the horse in the barn till dry or he will be apt to catch cold.—D. N., Wis.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell Old Subscriber, Dublin, Ind., to put the roots of Indian poke, the roots of two or three stalks, into a pail of water; let it stand one day; then wash the horse all over. It will kill the lice and eggs, take off the dandruff, and cure the sores and ulcers. Blanket the horse till dry, then curry, and he will have a clean animal. It is just as good for cattle, hogs, sheep or hens—spray the henhouse and roosts.—Subscriber, Powlet, Vt.

Editor Farmstead:—I had colts that were lousey. I took one cake of soap, dissolved it in hot water, then took one quart of kerosene, put it into a bucket of warm water and mixed it thoroughly; then I took a scrubbing brush and gave the colts a thorough scrubbing, and that was the last of the lice. If one application don't kill them all give another and that will get lice, eggs and all. This had better be done on a warm, sunny day.—W. K., Nebraska.

Worms in Cats.

Editor Farmstead:—In regard to the inquiry of A. M. H., Mo., for a remedy for worms in cats I would say, we have used spirits of turpentine with good results—one, two or three drops given in sweet milk once a day until they show sufficient improvement to discontinue the medicine. Some will refuse it and you may have to turn it down or dip their feet in the prepared milk, and they will lick them, thus getting enough to cure them. Diarrhea always follows when troubled with worms.—A. H. A.

Editor Farmstead:—If A. H. M., Mo., will give the cat two drops of spirits of turpentine in teaspoonful of water occasionally he will find a permanent cure for his pet. From one who has had experience.—V. P., Corry, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—For worms in cats, take a small piece of fresh meat or liver; cut it into small pieces; put it in a dish and put two teaspoonfuls of sulphur on it. Do this for two or three days if needed. That is what I have used for a number of years.—G. W. C., New London, Wis.

Killing Weeds.

Editor Farmstead:—I have heard that some obnoxious weeds can be exterminated in two years by cutting at certain times. Will you please tell me if this be true? When is the time to cut them and whether burdocks, thistles and milkweeds are included in this class? If not, how can they be killed for good?—M. M., Indian River, Mich.

There is no fixed date for such cutting; the point is to keep cutting, so as to prevent their flowering and producing seed. Begin when they throw up flower-stalks, and keep cutting, so that no seeds are produced. This will prevent their spread, and will eventually kill the plants themselves.

Buff Orpingtons.

Any poultry man who has Buff Orpington chickens or eggs to sell can find a number of customers by advertising in The Blade. We have a number of inquiries as to where they may be bought, which the editor will not answer, as it would be free advertising.

Mule-Footed Hogs.

Any breeder who has mule-footed hogs for sale can find customers by advertising in The Blade. Since recent articles appeared in the Farmstead, we have a number of inquiries. We do not know who sells them, but he must advertise if he wishes to reach our readers. We shall not give any one free advertising.

Kidney Trouble.

Editor Farmstead:—To L. S. L., Brisco, Ark.: For the kidney trouble with your mare, give this: Two ounces oil of juniper, three ounces of spirits of nitre. Mix. Dose, one-third in a pint of milk. If not better in two hours, give another dose. If not relieved in two hours, give the remaining dose. I have tried these remedies forty years. Please report, Subscriber, Batavia, Iowa.

Mad Itch.

Editor Farmstead:—Many of the farmers here a few years ago, when we had more stock pasture, were troubled with a disease similar to mad itch. It was sometimes found that the manifold was clogged. If discovered in time, a good drench of coal oil would dislodge it.

The slobbering in horses is generally caused by sore tongue or mouth. For a remedy make a good wash of golden seal and wash at least twice daily.—T. L., Beloit, Kan.

That Cream.

Editor Farmstead:—In response to Mrs. C. E. F., of Oregon, in regard to bitter cream, I suspect she keeps her milk in a cellar with vegetables and other articles which will always make bad butter. If you keep it there, try keeping it in a cupboard with no lids, only closing cupboard doors.—F. M., Canaan, Ind.

For a Sick Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell M. L. M., St. Clair, Minn., to give his cow a teaspoonful of saltpetre every other day for three or four days, and she will be cured, I am sure.—C. A. P., Illinois.

That Weed.

Editor Farmstead:—I would say to S. E. T., Staunton, Illinois, perhaps the weed you mention is what we call staggerweed, which makes cattle tremble and die. The leaves are very fine, light green color, stem runs up several inches, the bloom hangs along the end and looks like dialetra or Dutchman's breeches, white pants with yellow waist band.—M. F. M., Canaan, Ind.

Wind Puffs.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell the St. Louis, Mich., man that wind puffs are considered incurable by the best authorities. They can be helped, but not permanently cured.—J. H. S., Wetona, Pa.

That Pickled Beef Recipe.

Editor Farmstead:—I read in the Toledo Blade some time ago the recipe for pickling or corning beef. I tried it, and find it to be all right. I followed the directions faithfully, but could not obtain the pearlash anywhere. Now what I want to know is this: Will the beef keep without this pearlash, and if not, where can it be obtained?—S. A. L., Ecrose, Mich.

Pearlash is simply carbonate of potash, which any druggist will furnish. We have no doubt the meat will keep without it, however.

Lame Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—I see so many have lame horses I thought I would tell them what I did for mine, which was very lame. I had tried everything I could hear of, and all failed till I tried this: Put 10 cents' worth of aloes in a pint bottle, with 25 cents' worth of the best alcohol, shake up and rub on twice a day. I used two bottles and cured her. She has done some very hard pulling since, but is all right. It is simple, but very good. Try it.

If any of the Farmstead folks have a horse or a cow that has an eye hurt or sore, get some quinine, take a quill or a large straw and blow some in the eye once a day, or every other day. I had a cow got a barbed wire in her eye. It was so bad she could not see out of it at all, and quinine cured it. These recipes are worth saving. You may need them some day. It will save the editor the trouble of printing them over.—P. B., Bangor, Mich.

Canning Salmon.

Editor Farmstead:—Ask M. H., of Oregon, to state how long the canned salmon are to remain in the boiling water after being immersed; also how long are they to remain in the retort, and what heat is to be used?—H. Wetona, Pa.

Ailing Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—What ails the pigs? When they have taken a mouthful or two of their feed, they stagger back and fall over, kick and squeal and do this several times before they eat. They are falling away in flesh; appetite fairly good.—S. A. H., Pa.

Who Can Tell?

Editor Farmstead:—Will you kindly ask your many readers in the columns of Inquiries and Answers, if any one knows any way or what can be given to little puppy dog to stop its growth so it may remain small? Would be glad to have some one answer.—Mrs. J. K.

A Query.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been a subscriber for your valuable paper a number of years, and am very much interested in the questions and answers under this heading. I want to ask a question which interests thousands of poor young farmers of today. Are the marsh lands of central Wisconsin of any good for agricultural purposes. Would like an answer from those who have had practical knowledge in the case.—L. G., Iowa.

Propagating Grapes.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some reader of The Farmstead inform me of the best methods of propagating grape vines from cuttings? Give full particulars.—M., Palmyra, Ill.

Rubbing Off Hair.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one please tell me what to do to stop a horse from shaving every winter? My horse shaves on the sides and where the breeching rubs. I am a reader of The Blade and like it very much.

Will some painter or grainer tell me what the groundwork is for antique oak graining material? Also the groundwork for chestnut graining. — Blade Reader.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature on every box. 25c.

The Weight of Evidence.

First Monkey—"Prof. Ba

HE CURES THE SICK

Makes the Lame Walk and Performs Modern Miracles Which Astound and Mystify the Doctors.

"I Want the Sick to Write Me," Says the Great Healer.

Tell the People My Services Are Free, So Are the Services of My 20 Eminent Specialists.

Tell Them They Can Be Cured At Home: That I Am Giving My Great Discovery To the World, That All May Be Well and Enjoy the True Blessings of Perfect Health.

PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN.

"My ambition in life is not money," says Prof. Adkin, the great healer, who is daily curing men and women of the very worst diseases after learned doctors have pronounced their cases hopeless. His method of treatment is somewhat mysterious, but the fact that he cures the sick when all else fails, when the doctors lose hope and science despairs, is demonstrated beyond controversy. No matter whether you have Consumption, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia or simply an ordinary cold or fever, they are all alike to Prof. Adkin. He cures them all, he cures you quickly, painlessly, permanently at your own home. He also tells you a secret method by which you may keep yourself in perfect health. Without exaggeration, it can be safely said that Prof. Adkin is the most interesting, remarkable and wonderful physician healer of the age. His only talk, his only thought is How to cure Incurables, to bring hope to the hopeless, joy, sunshine and happiness to the miserable and suffering. He is truly carrying on a grand work. He is President of one of the largest healing institutions in the world. He employs twenty eminent physicians and specialists to assist him with his work. He spends thousands of dollars every year in giving free advice and help to the sick. No matter where you live, the services of the best specialists may be yours. All you have to do is to write a letter to Prof. Adkin describing your case, and he will immediately diagnose your disease and explain the proper home treatment for your speedy recovery. This will not cost you a single cent. No money is asked for this service, none is taken. If you are sick and want to make a donation for the purpose of carrying on the work, such will be thankfully received, Prof. Adkin will also send every sick person who writes him, within the next thirty days, a free copy of his wonderful new book, entitled "How to be cured and How to cure others." This book is highly endorsed by leading physicians, it contains invaluable information in regard to diseases and what to do in cases of emergency. It should be in every home. Remember it costs you nothing if you write to Prof. Adkin now.

Mrs. C. A. Brownell, of Dane, Oklahoma, writes: "I was tortured for months by terrible pains in my head, and this, together with loss of sleep, began to effect my mind. Your treatment has done wonders for me. I sleep well nights and those terrible pains in my head are gone. Thank God, hope has taken the place of despondency, and I have a new lease of life."

Alex. Moffat, of 338 Brown St., Rochester, N. Y., writes: "When I applied to you for treatment I was as I might say a physical wreck, suffering from pains in the chest and stomach, also poor digestion and on the verge of nervous prostration. I had tried most everything and had about given up when I tried your treatment. My pains have gone, my nerves are strong and I feel like a new man. I wish you success in your noble work."

Mr. J. N. Purdy, Purdy's, N. Y., writes: "I have been suffering from severe stricture and bladder trouble for over three years. I was given up by my physician as incurable. My urine had to be drawn from me and the scalding and burning was intense. My suffering was almost unbearable. I took advantage of your offer, and to my great astonishment I was relieved the second day. Your cures are certainly wonderful."

Mrs. M. A. Lynch, of 1522 Girard Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "Two months ago I was almost prostrated with insomnia and general debility, from which I had suffered sixteen years. I could sleep at most only two or three hours out of the twenty-four. I suffered with severe headache and neuralgia, could scarcely endure a sound. I feel like a new being. The results of Vitopathic treatment in my case have certainly been wonderful.

If sick be sure to write Prof. Adkin at once for free help. Be sure to state the leading symptoms of your disease, how long you have been sick, etc. Your letter will be treated with the strictest confidence and receive immediate attention. Address Prof. Thomas F. Adkin, office 190 R., Rochester, N. Y.

Healthfully Occupied.

When Wesley was about three years old, a friend who had not seen him for some time greeted him with:

"Well, Wesley, what have you been doing since I saw you last?"

"Been growin,'" was the rather unexpected answer.—Little Chronicle.

A Vision of Bliss.

Rastus—Ah dreamed ob heaben las' night.

Zeke—Am dat so? An' what did it look like?

"A monst'us big chicken roost in de middle ob a watermillion patch!"—San Francisco Bulletin.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Thomas H. Benton.

"Please give a biographical sketch of Thomas H. Benton. Also give the name of his daughter who married Gen. Fremont, with date and place of marriage."—E. J. S., Calley, Va.

Thomas Hart Benton was born in Orange county, North Carolina, March 14, 1782; died in Washington April 10, 1858. He was the son of Col. Jesse Benton, lawyer, who was private secretary to Gov. Tryon, the last of the royal governors of North Carolina. He was a cousin of the wife of Henry Clay. He lost his father when but eight years old, and before he reached manhood his mother and the family removed to 25 miles south of Nashville, Tenn., where his father had bought a large tract of land. On the farm they opened in the wilderness, of 3,000 acres, a town finally sprang up, still called Bentontown. Benton studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1811, and was elected to the legislature. In the war of 1812 he was Gen. Jackson's aide-de-camp, and also raised a regiment of volunteers. Owing to a quarrel between his brother, Jesse Benton, and Wm. Carroll, afterwards general, in which Col. Benton and Gen. Jackson became involved, the two latter men became bitter enemies. In 1813 Jackson met the Benton brothers in the street at Nashville, Jackson struck Col. Benton with a horsewhip; a melee ensued in which pistols and knives were used; Jackson received a ball in the shoulder, and Jesse was severely wounded.

In 1815 Col. Benton removed to St. Louis and took up the practice of law. He established a newspaper also, and his severe writings involved him in several duels, in one of which he killed his antagonist. His paper took a vigorous stand for the admission of Missouri to the Union, and he was rewarded for his efforts by being chosen, in 1820, one of the senators from the new state. With great intellect, liberal culture, an assiduous student, resolute, temperate and industrious, he soon become a leader, and remained so during his thirty years of service in the senate. From 1852 to 1854 he represented his district in the house.

His family consisted of four daughters, the second of whom married Col. Fremont. The latter met Jessie Benton, than only 15, in 1840 at Washington. Her parents objected to the marriage on account of her youth; but the lovers were secretly married in the fall of 1841.

United States Mints.

"Will you kindly tell me where the mints are located now?"—D. L. G., Chester, O.

The principal mint is at Philadelphia. The second is in San Francisco, and a third in New Orleans, but the latter is not now operated. There was one also at Carson City, but it is now merely an assay office.

The President's Expenses.

"Does the president of the United States live from his salary or does the government pay his expenses of living and all furnishings of the White house? Also who pays the president's railway fare?"—W. L. S., Cottage Grove, Ore.

The government furnishes the official residence, the White house, with its furniture, china, etc., cares for the building, pays the lighting and heating. The living expenses of the President and his family come out of his pocket, as well as the pay of the family servants, the care of his horses, etc., which are his own property. The President pays his own railway fare, like any other citizen; that is, the government does not. Usually when he wishes to make an extended trip the railways are glad to furnish him a special car free, because the throngs who meet him at points where he makes addresses bring more revenue to the road than the expense of the car.

Free Coinage.

"In the annual report of the Secretary of the treasury, he says: 'Any coin that the government gratuitously and in unlimited quantity coins for the bullion owner, will be worth exactly of the same material of which it is coined.' Does he mean the coin will always be worth its face value, or the price of bullion, when coined?"—D. Y., Plymouth, Ind.

He means that the coin, under the circumstances, will have simply its bullion value—just what the weight of the metal will call for as bullion. This is true of our gold. The dollar as defined by law, is not a value, but a weight. It is so many grains of gold of a specified fineness. Its value is whatever the market bar gold of the same fineness will sell for as bullion.

Rank of Cities.

"Will you please inform me what rank Cleveland stands in population—if it is sixth or seventh? Only the cities in the United States counted."—F. W. B., Greenfield, Iowa.

Here is the list of the largest cities in the United States by the census of 1890:

1—New York	1,515,301
2—Chicago	1,098,575
3—Philadelphia	1,293,697
4—St. Louis	575,238
5—Boston	448,392
6—Baltimore	508,957
7—Cleveland	381,768
8—Buffalo	352,387
9—San Francisco	342,782
10—Cincinnati	325,902
11—Pittsburg	321,616
12—New Orleans	287,104
13—Detroit	285,704
14—Milwaukee	285,315
15—Washington, D. C.	278,718

The Earth's Circumference.

"Which way has the earth the greater circumference, or is it the same, measuring it by way of the poles or by the equator?"—M. W., Birdsman, Mich.

The circumference of the earth, measured on the equator, is longer than any circumference passing through the poles. You can find out approximately how much longer by a simple calculation. The polar diameter of the earth is 7,898 miles, in round numbers; its equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. Multiply each of these by 3.1416, and you have the circumference of each diameter. Subtracting, you find how many miles longer the equatorial diameter is. The earth, as you know, is not a true sphere, but flattened at the poles or bulged out around the equator, whichever statement you prefer.

Railroad Centers.

"Please give the three largest railroad centers in the United States, beginning with the largest first."—G. L., Noblesville, Ind.

By railroad centers you mean the cities having the largest number of different lines entering them, Chicago is the first, Toledo the second, and probably Pittsburg the third.

Registered Mail.

J. A., Ann Arbor, Mich.:—A letter mailed an registered at Ann Arbor for Pittsburg, would be sent either to Toledo or Detroit—your postmaster can tell which; it is receipted for by the mail agent on the train, and again receipted for at the postoffice in Detroit or Toledo; there it goes into a through pouch, which is not unlocked until it reaches Pittsburg, where it is again receipted for by the postoffice. If lost, an inspector will call on the sender, and obtain his affidavit as to the contents. How soon the will do this, we have no means of knowing. The government will indemnify the sender for loss up to $25, but will not pay any more than that. Why did you not inquire of the Ann Arbor postmaster? He can tell you all these things; and if the letter did not arrive, he is the one who should have been informed.

Czar Nicholas.

C. S. P., Cambridge, O.:' Czar Nicholas II. was born May 18, 1868. He was the oldest child and first son of Alexander III. When Alexander was killed by the Nihilists, he succeeded to the throne, on Nov. 1, 1894. He is married to the Princess Alix of Hesse Darmstadt, daughter of Princess Alice, of England, and has four daughters—Olga, Tatiana, Marie and Anastasia.

China's Indemnity.

"Please tell me what China was to pay to each country ecause of claims growing out of the Boxer uprising."—A. B., Sandusky, O.

The total was $337,000,000, on the gold basis. Russia demanded $85,000,000, and Germany insisted on $60,000,000. The French claim was for $55,000,000. The United States asked $25,000,000 as its proper proportion of the total, though this country tried hard to induce the great powers of Europe to consent to such scaling down of their demands that China would not have been called upon for one-third of the sum finally agreed upon, if the American proposals had been accepted. The Japanese claim was $25,000,000, and Great Britain demanded $20,000,000. It was decided that Italy, Austria-Hungary and Spain together should have $30,000,000 to divide, and Belgium was awarded $6,000,000. These were the original claims. Later the German government increased its demand to $70,000,000 because of the prolonged military occupation of Chinese territory, and the total for other countries was increased because of the delay in reaching a settlement with China. So the total rose to $337,000,000, a sum which seems beyond the power of the Chinese government to extort from its poor subjects.

The Venezuelan Trouble.

"Please give a short sketch about the Venezuela war and its cause."—S. S. D., Mich.

"Will you please give your readers some light on this Venezuelan affair? How does it become a government affair? Do the British, German and French governments back private parties when they make bad investments in foreign countries? If Rockefeller or Vanderbilt loaned fifty or a hundred million dollars to any foreign government, would Uncle Sam back them with war vessels to see that they got their pay? And would it be right? Part of your readers think it is not a government affair."—M. B., Montezuma, Iowa.

These claims are all those of subjects of the countries making the row. They went into Venezuela speculations with their eyes open. When the Venezuelan government failed to pay interest and to meet its obligations, these creditors appealed to their respective governments, which, through their ministers, asked to have payment made. This is admissible. But within a few years the practice has grown up of using threats of force, or actual force, to compel a settlement. This is never done, you will note, except against a weak country. It seems to us that if a German citizen take the risk of investing money in a country of chronic revolutions, like Venezuela, he should do it at his own risk, and that Germany has no right to use arms to force payment of his claims.

Paste.

"Please give a receipt for making a paste, suitable to use in making a scrapbook."—J. C. M., Union Star, Mo.

The best paste for that purpose is made from wheat flour. Stir it into cold water until it is the consistency of gruel; beat it up well, until it is perfectly smooth, without any lumps whatever; put it over the fire, and stir constantly until it is brought to a boil; add a few drops of creosote or carbolic acid, as a preservative, stir well, and remove from the fire.

Governing a Territory.

"How does the government of a territory differ from that of a state?"—A. W. J., Rutland, Vt.

The constitution of the United States vests the control of all possessions not states in the hands of congress. Laws are enacted by congress for the governent of a territory when it is organized. The governor and other officials are appointed by the President, and the United States courts have full jurisdiction. Each territory has a legislature to enact local laws, but these laws must have the assent of congress.

Admission of Territories.

"Can you give me a list of a few sparsely settled states showing the population at time when organized into a territory and when admitted as a state? There is much talk here that Alaska already has a much larger population, 60,000, than some states had when admitted into the Union. Would like the facts."—W. M. C., Hoonah, Alaska.

The trouble has been that the organization of territories and their admission as states has always been done on political grounds, and not based on the number of inhabitants, nor the resources and prospective growth. Up to the civil war these things ninged on the struggle of the south to retain her numerical supremacy in the senate. Nevada was admitted in a population that has little more than 42,000. We have not the figures at the time of territorial organization and of admission to answer you fully. However, we think Alaska should be made an organized territory. Its population is ample for that.

Cable Messages.

"Are the messages sent from San Francisco to Honolulu by the flash light process or by tape?"—E. G., Lagrange, Ill.

All cable transmission is now by a cable recording mechanism, in which ink is driven through a minute glass point, very minute in bore, by the passage of the electric current, thus making the characters on paper. The Morse characters, somewhat modified, is used.

'The Manuscript Found."

"Can you give me any information as to where I may get a copy of "The Manuscript Found," by Rev. Spaulding? I am writing a series of articles on Mormonism and have understood the matter I inquire about has been printed and have been referred to you for information."—W. W. B., Buckhannon, W. Va.

We are under the impression that the Mormons themselves printed Spaulding's "Manuscript Found," as a means of controverting the argument that the Book of Mormon is based on it. If any of our readers know whether this is so, and where the book is published, we shall be glad to have the information.

The writer has never put much faith in any attempt to show that the Book of Mormon originated from Spaulding's work, for the reason that the class of people from whom the Mormon converts come are not highly educated, as a rule, and cannot be reached by an appeal to the critical faculty.

Edward VII.

"Why is it that King Eward VII puts R. and I. after his name? Queen Victoria did the same."—N. J., Dayton, Wash.

Edward VII. is King of Great Britain and Emperor of India. The Latin for "king and emperor" is "rex et imperator." The abbreviation for this is "R. I." Queen Victoria was Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India—"Regina et Imperatrix"—which takes the same abbrcviation.

An "Omnibus" Bill.

"Will you kindly inform me through the Question Bureau, of your valuable paper, the meaning of the term omnibus bill and its origin?"—E. F. C., Martinez, Cal.

The word omnibus is Latin, and means "for all." It was first applied to a passenger vehicle, because they were for all who wished to use them on payment of fare. In 1850, in the heated debates in congress over the admission of California and other topics, the whole matter was made a compromise and the various measures were embodied in one bill, which was jocularly called the "omnibus bill."

The trem at present is used for the bill in the senate, which Mr. Quay is trying to force through. Instead of having three separate statehood bills, one for Arizona, one for New Mexico and one for Oklahoma, they are all ine one bill—hence the term "omnibus."

Churches and Members.

H. G., Hicks, N. Y.: The following are the latest figures of church members in the United States:

Denominations—	No. of Members.
Adventists, all sects	88,705
Baptists, 13 sects	4,581,558
River Brethren, 3 sects	4,730
Plymouth Brethren, 4 sects	6,601
Catholics, including Russian and Greek	2,239,166
Catholic Apostolic	1,491
Christadelphians	1,277
Christians, 2 sects	109,278
Christian Scientists	48,930
Church of God	38,000
Church of New Jerusalem	7,532
Shakers, 1 sects	4,010
Congregationalists	634,533
Disciples of Christ	1,179,541
Dunkards, 4 sects	115,194
Evangelical, 2 sects	165,080
Friends, 4 sects	118,237
German Evangelical	36,500
German Evangelical Synod	203,281
Jews, 2 sects	143,000
Mormons, 2 sects	343,824
Lutherans, all sects	1,696,268
Swedish Evangelical	21,000
Mennonites, 12 sects	58,725
Methodists, 17 sects	5,966,5 0
Moravians	15,225
Presbyterians, 12 sects	1,666,015
Protestant Episcopal, 2 sects	750,879
Reformed, 3 sects	576,546
Salvation Army	22,534
Spiritualists	45,030
United Brethren, 2 sects	267,007
Unitarians	71,000
Universalists	52,873
Independents, etc	14,126

The grand total is about 28,000,000.

Translations of the Bible.

"How many men took part in translating the American Bible union version of the New Testament, what denominations furnished the individual translators, and what were their names? Did they render the word 'immerse' for 'baptize?' Please give us a history."—A. B., Stroud, Okla.

The American Bible Union is a Baptist organization, and its translation was made by H. B. Hockett, A. C. Kendrick and T. J. Conant. The latter gentleman did most of the work. We do not know the denominational affiliations of the three. Their instructions were to translate literally. They translated, in the New Testament, the Greek word "baptizo" to mean "immerse."

These facts must be remembered, in considering this question: The Greek of the New Testament is a corrupt Greek. The words of a language change their shades of meaning gradually, but inevitably. There are words in the King James version of the Bible whose meanings are now far different from what they were when that translation was made. The Greek language of New Testament times had suffered this natural and inevitable change. With regard to the word "baptizo," there has been a vast deal of learning spent upon it, but the cold, hard fact is that the exact shade of meaning it had at that time is not known. The word is not found in classical Greek. In the latter is the word "bapto," which incontestably means "to dip." But what shade of meaning had baptizo, several centuries after the classical period? We do not know. Our Baptist friends say it means to immerse. They may be right, and they may not. No man can truthfully say either. As the rite is clearly symbolical, most broad minded Christians are willing that the individual shall be baptized as he may wish; by immersion, by pouring, or sprinkling. We have no desire to shake the faith of any Baptist friend—far from it; if he believes immersion the only true rite, we shall not say him nay; but in the interests of truth we must say there is no absolute proof in the New Testament that he is right.

The Jews and Palestine.

"Does the Bible teach by prophecy or otherwise that the Jews that were dispersed among all nations and to be a hissing and by-word to all people, are to return to Jerusalem, rebuild the city, retake the promised land and become a native again before the second coming of Christ?"—C. F. S., Morenci, Mich.

The Jews themselves generally believed, from the time of the fall of Jerusalem, that when their Messiah came they would be gathered again to Palestine, under him as an earthly ruler, with Jerusalem as their capital. The more ignorant Jews believe it today. The educated and progressive Jews realize that it is merely a dream, incapable of realization; and they do not wish themselves to return there. The country is dry and barren, for six months of every year; it can not support a large population; it has no coal, nor iron, nor anything which would make it a manufacturing country. As to this return taking place before the second coming of Christ, we know of no large number of Christians who believe it.

Major Edward F. Glenn.

"Please give an account of Major Edwin F. Glenn, who is he and what is his native state?"—A. C. S., Fredericktown, O.

The last issue of the Army Register states that Edwin F. Glenn was born in North Carolina; appointed to the military academy at West Point, July 1, 1873; commissioned second lieutenant Twenty-fifth United States infantry, June 15, 1877; first lieutenant, December 4, 1884; captain, July 5, 1895; major, Fifth United States infantry, April 22, 1901.

John Wilkes Booth.

"Please give me the biography of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln."—L. S. L., Townville, Pa.

There is no biography printed of John Wilkes Booth. He was the son of Junius Brutus Booth, a famous old-time actor, and was the brother of Edwin Booth. John Wilkes was also an actor, but not equal to Edwin.

Miscellaneous.

A. A., Walcott, Ia.: We never heard of a cotton mink. Did any one else?

M. A. M., Rapid City, S. D.: We are sorry to say we have not the words.

J. C. Brookside, Ala.: The salary of an United States senator is $5,000 per year.

S. C. E., Evant, Tex.: We never saw the saying before, and can not find the author.

W. A. B., Russell, Kan.: Never heard of the poem, and hence can not tell the author.

A. P., Palmyra, Ind.: We cannot find where Captain Wm. Clark's grant of land was located.

Subscriber, Nebraska: We cannot take room, nor have we time, to furnish arguments for debate.

D. T., Middle River, Iowa: Gen. W. T. Sherman was born in 1820. John Sherman was born in 1822 and died in 1900.

W. K., Bliss, Mich.: Thanks, but the whole subject was covered in the Question Bureau a year or more ago.

F. L. P., Smyrna, O.: You will have to apply to the civil service commission at Washington to find these figures.

M. A. P., Malta, O.: Gen. George Rogers Clark and William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, were brothers.

E. F., Goshen, Va.: China cfay is found at a number of places in the United States—New Jersey and Ohio among others.

W. G. G., McKinney, Tex.: The only way to ascertain is to write to the commissioner of internal revenue, at Washington.

A. B. L., Flora, Ind.: Goat Island, Niagara Falls, belongs too the United States, and is part of the state of New oYrk.

J., Steamburg, N. Y.: Each city has a local civil service board for the examination of applicants for clerkships in its own postoffice.

E. A. O., Terre Haute, Ind.: That is merely a matter of opinion, and there is no American poem recognized by critics generally as the greatest.

G. H. N., Java, N. Y.: Ocean steamers condense the water they use in the boilers and for other purposes. We had a long answer about this a few months ago.

V. C., Doniphan, Neb.: Perhaps the passage is Romans ii. 6. Or perhaps it 's Isaiah lix, 18. Or perhaps it is 3d John, 10. There is no passage in the Bible worded as you have it.

I. N. E., Veedersburg, Ind.: In offices such as yours, the rate of box rent is fixed by the first assistant postmaster general. The price varies with the population of the town and business of the office.

E. B., Centralia, Wash.: "Washington's Vision" was a bit of fiction written in the first year of the civil war. It never had any foundation in fact. We have not seen it in years and have no idea where it can be found.

Reader, Millvillage, Pa.: That is a typical catch question—a kind of question in dislike above all others. Here it is: "What city in the New England states is situated around a lake?" We don't know. If anybody will take the trouble to tell us, we will publish, but don't send catch questions.

J. H. D., Cawker City, Kan.: Small quantities of silver are found with the copper in the northern peninsula of Michigan. In 1899, the product was about $20,000. Gold was found in 1881 at the Ropes mine, near Ishpeming, Mich. It was operated for 12 years, the total product being about $500,000. We do not think the mine is now operated.

Motherhood is woman's natural destiny—actual barrenness is rare—comforting words to childless women.

Many women are denied the happiness of children simply because of some curable derangement of the generative organs.

Among the many triumphs of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is overcoming cases of supposed barrenness. Thousands of children owe their existence to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** This great medicine is so well calculated to regulate every function of the generative organs that its efficiency in this respect is vouched for by multitudes of women.

Nine Years Without a Child.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—We had been married nine years and never had children, and now we have a little baby girl nineteen months old, the joy of our life. She owes her existence to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I was a constant sufferer. I had pains in my back and sides, especially before menstruation. I had doctored but received no benefit. Hearing so much about the Vegetable Compound I decided to try it, and after taking six bottles was cured."—MRS. T. H. GOULBEY, 1223 Nevada St., East Toledo, Ohio.

Portrait of a Baby Girl Who Owes her Existence to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wrote to you some time ago asking why I could not have a child. I explained that I had displacement of the womb and ovarian trouble, and suffered with backache and headache. You sent me a nice letter in reply giving me full instructions how to treat myself, and in accordance with your directions I took your Vegetable Compound, and followed your kind advice faithfully in every respect, and now I have a little girl, the joy of our home. I never would have had my baby if it had not been for your advice and medicine.

"I cannot praise **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** enough for what it has done for me. I hope other childless women will see this letter."—MRS. JOHN UEBERLACKER, 1111 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

Another Happy Case in Brooklyn.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wrote to you a year ago telling you of my troubles. I had pains in the ovaries, menses were painful, and **I had never borne children.**

"You answered my letter and I followed your advice. I was completely cured. Have just given birth to a fine, healthy babe, and during childbirth had a very easy time.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines are a God send to women who want to be mothers."—MRS. SCHULTZ, 12 Luzner St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Many women whose letters we print were utterly discouraged, and life lacked all joy to them when they wrote Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., without charge of any kind. They received advice which made them strong, useful women again.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Sunday School.

TENT-MAKER AND MISSIONARY

The International Sunday School Lesson for Febraary 8.—"The Church at Corinth Founded."—Acts 18:1-11.

The greatest forces are often imperceptible in their beginnings. An inconspicuous Jew once came down from Athens to the splendid city of Corinth, two thousand years ago. Few in that dazzling and cosmopolitan city noticed him, for he visited none of the palatial dwellings, and was not seen promenading on the fashionable thoroughfares; nor was he to be found in the schools of philosophy, or in the baths, or anywhere else that the prominent citizens and sojourners were to be seen. The truth is, he had to work; he was engaged in the humble calling of making tents, and that left him small leisure time. Yet that obscure toiler was destined to be the principal instrument in overturning the life of that metropolis of the world, with its four hundred thousand inhabitants. Of the men who filled the public eye of Corinth all are unknown to the mass of mankind today. But that tent-maker has a first place in the world's hall of fame.

The Best "Good Society."

When the apostle reached Corinth he hunted up some fellow craftsmen, and found Aquila and Priscilla, a Jewish man and wife who, up to that time, had doubtless been bewailing the cruel fate which had driven them from Rome, but who henceforth blessed the emperor's edict which led them to know Paul. Paul was a Jew, and he was by trade a tent-maker; here were two strong ties to bind him to these exiles. Fellowship, to endure and to be worth anything, must be built on some strong kindred interest. One reason why much present-day "society" is shallow and foolish and vain is that it has no other common basis than the possession of wealth. All sorts of people, with diverse tastes, have money, so that mere riches are an insufficient tie to bind men and women together. The society which affords pure and satisfactory fellowship, springs from common interest in serious things. There is no "good society" equal to that of the men who are working together along similar lines for high ends. When a few congenial spirits, animated by similar lofty ideals, get together, there is good society, even though they all together may not own a dollar or a change of raiment. The best society in luxurious Corinth was to be found in the house of Aquila, after the day's work was done, when Silas and Timothy dropped in to talk over matters dear unto them all.

Laboring Man and Philosopher.

In our own democratic land there are today an alarmingly large number of men and women who look down upon the man in overalls. Too many of our sons decline to do any work at which they cannot wear linen collars. Men choose to be ten-dollar-a-week clerks, with soft hands and heads, rather than to be grimly, brainy, independent mechanics. The present day contempt which many show for manual labor is as foolish as it is snobbish. In a really great man there never was a taint of it. The world will not willingly forget that the Redeemer of mankind was a journeyman carpenter. His great apostle was but following in his train, then, when at Corinth he supported himself by his trade, stitching into his tents the profoundest thoughts of God that human brain has ever formulated. In order to be free from all suspicion of self-gain, which no propagandist can afford to have attached to his name, Paul labored with his hands, and at times, because business was dull, or for other reasons, we know that he suffered real want. This man, whose words are as full of comfort as of power, wrote out of the depths of a real and intense human experience. That he made good tents we may be sure, for we know the kind of sermons he preached and the letters he write. "Your father blacked my father's boots," sneered a cad to a self-made man. "I am sure he blacked them well," was the reply.

Paul is a good example for the persons who think that they cannot undertake any religious or philanthropic work until they have first secured a society to back them, and pay their expenses—often consuming all the energy in effecting an organization than would be needed to carry on the work itself. That man should count himself highly honored who is able to do a definite Christian work while supporting himself. William Carey, the famous missionary and scholar, said, "My business is serving the Lord; I cobble shoes to pay expenses."

Religion and Riots.

An aroused church arouses the devil. Unusual activity on the part of Christians generally causes the forces of evil to bestir themselves afresh. So it was at Corinth. In connection with the visit of Timothy and Silas, Paul had a new spiritual experience—just what, we are not told—which caused him to preach with new power and zeal. Even the most faithful Christians are liable to a similar experience, resulting in an access of effectiveness. In this case it caused the apostle to be bitterly opposed by the Jews. Whatever venom there is in a man's nature seems to show itself when he gets into a religious frenzy. Only the other day the papers reported a bitter quarrel in a Pennsylvania church over the use of individual communion cups! We all know the virulence of the anti-Masonic riots of forty years ago, and anti-Catholic, or anti-Protestant, outbreaks that are occasionally to be witnessed in our own land. All these are un-Christian, just as the outbreaks of the Jews from which Paul frequently suffered, were contrary to the teachings of the Jewish scriptures. Unable to tolerate their blasphemy—for there is a point beyond which patience ceases to be patience—the great missionary turned indignantly from the Corinthians, whom he had been trying to persuade to accept the Messiah.

A Preacher's Mettle.

The incident is but one of many touches showing the apostle's spirit. He shook his mantle before them, in token of having repudiated all responsibility for their future, and cried: "Your blood is upon your own heads; I am clean." He could do this because he himself had faithfully declared the whole counsel of God toward them. His faithfulness exonerated him from blame for their unfaithfulness.

Paul's severe but manly course appears to have brought some of the Jews to their senses, for Crispus, the overseer of the synagogue, became a Christian, after Paul had taken to preaching in the house of Titus Justus, near by. The greatest results, however, were to be seen in the ingathering of the heathen Corinthians. Even in that sin-steeped city, so vile that "Corinthianize" remains to this day a word of wickedness, the gospel had power to transform men's lives. We may imagine how hard it was for those Corinthians to turn their backs upon their old life, and come out boldly and be baptized. For they not only believed, but they also gave the visible sign of their belief. As followers of Christ they were willing to wear his bardge.

A Fighter's Vision.

Almost anybody can make a spurt; but only the rare man can keep on. It is easy to be a hero in the limelight. To be or do the best when the crowd is looking on and applauding tests no man's nerve. The proof of one's character comes in the long stretches of hard duty that are out of sight, when no man appears to know or care, and when it seems but a little thing, and an easy thing, to let down a trifle. Paul's active life had these long periods of difficult duty, when no man praised him. Here in Corinth he was entering upon such an experience, for he was settling down to a year and a half of preaching, teaching and tent-making. He knew how to fight, but a hard job. He was a pastor, as well as an evangelist.

Evidently, though, he needed cheering up, for one night the Lord appeared to him in a vision. God knows that the men who seem to their fellows to be the strongest often have sore need of the heartening word. That man is doing the Lord's work who goes through the world reviving men's courage. The message that came to Paul was one that crowds the pages of the Scriptures: "Be not afraid." God has many words of courage to speak to his servants, and they are strikingly alike, whether found in the Old Testament or the New. Fear not and fight on, said the Lord; and then he added the best reason for encouragement. "For I am with thee." There is nothing else that so fits a man for a brave, hard task as the consciousness that he is working with and for the invincible Jehovah. When a new nation was needed in this Western continent the men chosen for the work were men who were so filled with the fear of God that they had no room for any other fear. Like Paul, they conquered because they believed God. Fearlessness is a child of faith.

If You Are Sick

Don't Wait Longer—Write For My Book.

You see this offer everywhere—all the time, and every week thousands accept it. Don't you know that I must be curing those thousands, else the offer would ruin me?

Will you let me cure you, too?

I will mail you an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

No matter about your doubts.

You at least must know that I have faith in my treatment, when I make an offer like that.

I know what the remedy will do, and you don't. For your own sake, let me convince you. Then if it fails, let me pay.

My success comes from strengthening the inside nerves, which alone operate the vital organs. I have spent my life in learning how to do it. A weak organ means weak nerve power. It is like a weak engine that needs more steam. To doctor the organ is useless, what it needs is power to act. My Restorative alone brings back that power, and in most of these diseases no other way can cure.

My book will tell you why.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, Box 828, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men sealed.
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Spamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Blade" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well, they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

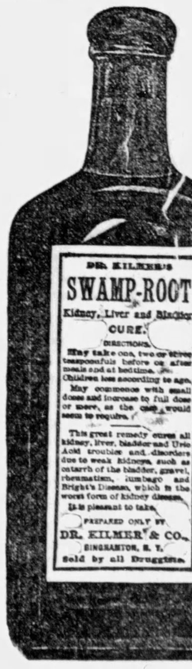
Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everwhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

EDITORIAL NOTE—You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root, and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact their very lives, to the great curative properties of Swamp-Root. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... .....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week. ..153,000

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have already mailed a proposition for renewal to those of our subscribers whose time expires this month. The proposition is so favorable that we are sure none will reject it. Especial attention is called to the remarkable offer we make for clubs. That The Blade is a popular weekly newspaper, is evidenced by the fact that during January we took in 40,000 renewals and new subscriptions. If any February subscriber has not by this time received our proposition, they will please write us for a duplicate.

As announced last week, we are behind in mailing premium curtains, owing to the inability of the manufacturers to keep up with our orders. Do not be uneasy, as we shall catch up during the present month.

ROOSEVELT ON M'KINLEY.

The address of President Roosevelt at the McKinley banquet in Canton, is a lofty eulogy of his predecessor in the office of chief executive. It opens with a most admirable analysis of the position which McKinley occupies and will occupy in the annals of the country. Mr. Roosevelt pointed out that it is but rarely in human history that one man takes so marked and so successful a lead at the time of some great national crisis "that thereafter each stands as the embodiment of the triumphant effort of his generation."

Unhesitatingly he gave to McKinley such place, because he was the leader at a time when we faced problems more momentous than any others we have been called on to solve, except only in the Revolution and the Civil War. McKinley takes his place along with Washington and Lincoln as the successful leader in the crisis in our national life which faced the nation while he was chief executive.

The President then traced the career of his illustrious subject, and dwelt particularly upon the long years of training in statesmanship, his steady increase during his congressional experience in his power of leadership and in the recognition of that power by others. "Men do not make issues; they meet them," said Mr. Roosevelt. The true test of greatness is in the ability to successfully meet a crisis.

There is in his address a pregnant lesson for every young man starting out in life; for running through his eulogy on McKinley was an insistence that there was nothing of the sudden, nothing of the unexpected or seemingly accidental. He became great because he labored to reach the heights. The man who, in a place of authority, faces a crisis and fails, is unfitted for the place. Either he has not the natural talent needed, or he has failed to prepare himself properly for the exigencies which were possible. "There is no excellence without great labor" is so familiar as to be trite; but there is in it a mighty truth, of which McKinley was an example—and President Roosevelt is another.

PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

There is another scare over bubonic plague in San Francisco. A conference in Washington, attended by representatives of the health authorities of nineteen states, met yesterday to consider the question of guarding against this disease. There have been 93 cases in San Francisco, 83 of whom were Chinese.

This disease has persisted in that city in what may be termed a sporadic form since March, 1900. Less than a hundred cases in three years shows that the pestilence could have been exterminated ere this if the city authorities had taken hold with energy, and devoted themselves to the task. Of course that pest-hole, Chinatown, and its inhabitants, are difficult to manage in such matters, but the work should have been done long ago. There is a suspicion that there have been many more cases among the Chinese than are recorded, for they are most secretive in their ways, and take few if any precautions against the spread of any contagious disorder.

Investigation shows that the rats of Chinatown are infected. This spells danger to the whole city, for the rodent is migratory, and will carry the germs into other quarters. San Francisco is really a center of infection for the whole country, and the national government should take up the work of control and extermination of the disease which the city authorities have so shamefully neglected.

AMERICAN APPLES.

The American apple is taking an important place among our agricultural exports. During the three months in which apples are exported—the quarter ending with the close of December, 1901—over a half-million barrels were sent to Europe. For the same period of 1902, the apple exports aggregated 1,757,457 barrels, which averaged two dollars per barrel to the exporters. This increase is one year is significant of the growing popularity of the American product.

This fruit is raised both in England and on the continent, but their apples do not compare with ours in quality. The taste for mellow, juicy, fragrant American apples is one which grows by what it feeds upon, and we may expect a steadily-increasing demand from abroad. An apple orchard is a profitable investment for any farmer; and where the soil and climate are shown to be peculiarly adapted to the fruit, there is undoubtedly more money in devoting the land largely to apples than to the miscellaneous crops of the average farm

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

The United States and Great Britain have agreed to settle the Alaskan boundary question by means of a commission, each country appointing three members. There is no umpire—no reference to the Hague tribunal. If four men of the six—a majority—can agree, the matter will be settled. If the commission is a tie, matters will remain as they are. The duty of these commissioners is to interpret the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which laid down the boundary between Alaska and British America.

It is gratifying to note that such an agreement is reached in the midst of the Venezuelan row. It shows that the relations between the two governments are cordial, and that each party to the Alaskan boundary question has a gratifying degree of confidence in the equity and good faith of the other. If this commission can settle this vexed question, it will be easy afterward to come to an agreement on all the other points of difference between us and our Canadian neighbors. The joint high commission, which met at Washington some two or three years ago, could not come to any definite arrangement because Canada insisted upon a settlement of the Alaskan boundary before considering anything else. Now this commission will take the question up alone, and get it out of the way. Great Britain makes an important concession in waiving her former demand for an umpire, thus removing the dispute from the field of arbitration and making it a matter of direct negotiation.

It is probable that Canada will have one or two of the three British commissioners, but it is certain all of them will not be chosen from Canadians. Thus it will be possible to obtain a majority against the absurd claims of Canada. No one ever heard of her interpretation of the boundary provisions until the discovery of gold in the Klondike, which made it important for her to have access to the sea near the point from which the road starts over the mountains. That a majority of the commission can decide in her favor is almost an impossibility.

REAGAN OF TEXAS.

John H. Reagan, of Texas, has just retired from public life and will spend his remaining days as a private citizen on his farm. He holds the record as an office-holder, having occupied public positions for sixty-four years almost continuously; he is the last surviving member of the Confederate cabinet; and he has the unique distinction of having held public office under three flags.

When Texas was in independent republic, prior to her annexation and the Mexican war, he held various local offices. After its admission to the Union he was an United States district judge and a representative in congress. He was postmaster general of the Confederacy, and for a short time its secretary of the treasury. After the reconstruction of Texas, he returned to congress as a representative, and in 1887 was chosen United States senator. His last position, which he has just laid down, was that of chairman of the Texas state board of railroad commissioners. His record as an officeholder is one many may try to equal, but which few will accomplish.

DID GERMANY OUTWIT US?

The National Geographic Magazine, discussing the failure of the negotiations for the acquirement of the Danish West Indies by the United States, suggests that it was due to German influence. Germany has for years wanted a naval station in the West Indies, but has been unable to obtain one on account of the Monroe doctrine. Some years ago Denmark offered her West India islands to us, but congress did not accept. Recently a treaty of cession was negotiated, and ratified by the senate, but then Denmark refused to sell.

The above-named periodical reminds its readers that it is well known that Germany has always wanted Denmark, and if by some peaceable means the kingdom of Denmark should become a state of the German empire, the Danish West Indies would not have changed sovereigns, but yet the German fleet could have its station there.

Should such a thing happen, the Monroe doctrine would not be invaded yet Germany would get the finest naval station in those waters, directly on the line of traffic between American and European North Atlantic ports and those of South America, and on the line between Europe and the Pacific when the Panama canal is completed.

THE OHIO CENTENNIAL.

Unsere Zeit, a German weekly newspaper of Chillicothe, has in its last issue a paragraph of which the following is a translation:

In view of the fact that the first white settlers in Muskingum county (or on the Muskingum river), and that at present fully one-third of the population of Ohio is of German descent, and in spite of the fact that German pioneers played a prominent part in the early history of that section of state, in making up the program for the centennial celebration, to be held in Chillicothe, May 20-21, the German element has been ignored, and in twenty-four addresses, which touch upon the history of Ohio and its institutions, no place is assigned to a German. Where does the blame for this omission rest?

We wish to call the attention of our Chillicothe contemporary to the fact that two of the persons who are designated to make addresses at the centennial celebration are of German descent, both being grandsons of emigrants from the Fatherland. We have not the genealogy of the others, but it is only fair to assume that some of them have a fair share of German blood.

It is also clear that, in preparing the schedule of exercises, it was not intended to emphasize the different races which go to make up Ohio's population. The arrangement is on an historical basis, not a racial one. The selection of speakers was subordinated to the topics. The latter were arranged so as to give a connected series of addresses on the history of the settlement and the political development of this great commonwealth, the military and naval history of the state, to which are added views of the factors which make for educational, moral, industrial, literary and artistic progress.

No doubt the papers on historical topics will touch on the various origins of the people of Ohio, not only racial, but in immigration from the various older states. The various elements are steadily amalgamating, and there is, year by year, a greater degree of pride in being Ohioans and Americans. This is the natural and inevitable trend, and it is better for the country and for the state than an insistence on racial clannishness. The conditions existing in countries like Austria-Hugary illustrate the evils of the latter.

WALL STREET AND THE PRESIDENT.

The feeling which Wall street bears towards President Roosevelt is frankly, tersely and pointedly set forth in an extended article in the Wall Street Journal, a paper which keeps in close touch with the money center of the country.

The Journal says that, politically, a certain section of the financial world is between "the devil and the deep sea," as represented respectively by President Roosevelt and the Democratic party. When the President, through Attorney General Knox, took action in the Northern Securities case a part of Wall street howled as if it had been severely wounded, while his action in the coal strike increased and unbittered this opposition. The moneyed men found in the President the same determined man who was governor of New York, commissioner of police of New York City and civil service commissioner. When he once makes up his mind he is right nothing will turn him from the path of duty.

But what worries that part of Wall street which is opposed to Roosevelt is that it knows the President is in the right, and that the country fully understands the situation and is in accord with him. The dssatisfied millionaires do not want to turn to Democracy for relef from Roosevelt, for they know what they may expect from the change, and shrink from it. They know Roosevelt is safe, but what worries them is that neither coaxing nor threatening will influence him.

What makes matters worse for this dissatisfied element is that it knows the Republican leaders, as well as the rank and file, have confidence in the President and are not to be swerved from supporting him. In fact the more discord in the vicinity of Wall street the more harmony throughout the other sections of the country.

The Wall Street Journal gives its patrons some excellent advice in summing up the situation when it says:

We cannot sympathize with the distrust and dislike that is felt in high financial circles toward the President. It seems to us that he stands pre-eminently for two things that are of the most vital importance to this community. One is for the execution of the law as the law stands and the other is for merit as a qualification for public service. Disregard of the law is one of the great political evils in this country, and it is unfortunately a very widespread evil. Still, Wall street, while one of the greatest sinners in this matter has, if anything, a larger interest than has any other section of the community in the rigid enforcement of the law. It has most to lose by disregard of the law. Hence, we think that the best interests of Wall street will be served at least as well by President Roosevelt as by any other man now before the public. We believe that Wall street will finally have to make up its mind to support his re-election, and that after his re-election it will find that it has made no mistake in doing so.

MITCHELL ON SOCIALISM.

The proposition was brought before the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis. to indorse socialism. John Mitchell spoke against it. and in the course of his remarks said:

I do not believe in any of the heresies that some people are trying to inject into the trade union movement. They will not assist it in any way. A great revolution is in progress. We cannot retard it or force it forward

I want the United Mine Workers of America to keep abreast of the times, but I do not want it to follow false gods. We must steer clear of the rocks upon which so many labor movements have been wrecked, and many of them have been wrecked by people trying to drive them faster than they could go.

This is but the recognition of a great truth—that the progress of the human race is analogous to a growth. "First the bud. then the ear. then the full corn in the ear." expresses it. There is no use in trying to eliminate the time-factor. You can not sow the seed today and reap the harvest tomorrow. It must germinate in the earth. send up its sprouts into the light and air, strike its roots into the earth. The rains must nourish it. the sun must work the subtle alchemy of light and heat within its organism. until the appointed time of fruition.

The history of civilized man is full of efforts to take a short cut to the golden age. which all failed. either because time was not given for development. or because the course attempted did not run with the line along which humanity is progressing. All advance is along the line of least resistance. Hence it is not always a direct line—generally it is not. A river winds from side to side of its valley. following this same line of least resistance; and the law is as true in the domain of mental advancement as in that of physical progress. Socialism. in some form. may eventually be accepted, but it will not be reached by the blind bucking of a minority against the obstacle of a wise conservatism. the outcome of many centuries of human experience.

BLOW TO THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, has introduced a bill in Congress, and it has passed the House by a practically unanimous vote. which aims at the complete destruction of the liquor traffic in villages, towns, cities, communities and states where the people have voted out the saloons.

The bill amends a law passed twelve years ago concerning the regulation of commerce between the states. The Hepburn amendment provides that "all intoxicating liquors transported into any state or territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage, shall be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory and shall not be exempt by reason of being introduced therein in original packages." It further provides that "all corporations and persons engaged in interstate commerce shall, as to any shipment of intoxicating liquors, be subject to the local laws and police regulations of the locality to which the shipment is consigned."

The new law is aimed at the invasion of prohibition and local option territory by liquors shipped from the outside in original packages. It is such shipments which have, in so many instances, made local option a farce, and which have caused so much discouragement among temperance workers. The bill, in short, is to subject intoxicating liquors imported from one state into another to the jurisdiction of the laws of the state into which they are imported.

Mr. Hepburn and those interested with him in the measure are confident that the bill will pass the Senate and become a law.

Wonder if Kaiser Wilhelm understands that his sploshing around in the waters of Venezuela is rendering certain the building of the American navy that can master the German collection—and with men behind the guns who can hit the object aimed at, which the German gunners have demonstrated they can not do?

A BOOTH MYTH FORMING.

The inception and development of myths and legends is one of the most curious and least understood of human mental phenomena. Around a notable event, and especially around the life of some man whose deeds have raised him to either good or bad eminence, there grows an accretion of legend often curious and always untrue. Within a quarter of a century after the death of Washington, mythical stories had so gathered around his life that to the mass of the American people he loomed up like a demigod, superior to the ordinary faults and frailties of humanity, invincible as a leader, peerless as a statesman. The Washington of real life was a great man, but widely different from the pater patriae of the legend.

A curious myth is now growing up in the popular mind regarding John Wilkes Booth, the murderer of Abraham Lincoln. Doubt is cast upon the fact of his death at the hands of Sergeant Boston Corbett. It is assumed that the man killed was not Booth, but some unnamed person. Stories are told of mysterious men, bearing a striking facial similarity to Booth, and conjectured to be the assassin in propria persona. The latest of these stories comes from Missouri, and within the past fortnight The Blade has received four letters from its Weekly readers, all in different sections of the West, inquiring whether it is certain that Booth really was killed?

There is no fact more certain than that John Wilkes Booth himself was the man shot by Boston Corbett. We are able to give the testimony of Dr. George L. Porter, then in the medical service of the United States army, and an eye-witness. He says:

"I was in medical charge in Washington after the murder of Lincoln, and had unequaled opportunities for observation. "The body was taken to Washington, identified by many persons, and afterward taken in a rowboat to the Washington arsenal, and, in the dead of night, in the presence of the military storekeeper, four enlisted men and myself, the only commissioned officer, was hidden in a place so secret that never to this day has it been correctly described. We were requested by Secretary Stanton to keep silent, and no man during these 35 years has yet told. I believe the body was finally given to the family, under agreement never to mark, by mound or monument, where it should be placed."

The identification was perfect and uncontradicted. It is also reasonably certain that, a few years ago, the body of the assassin was removed from its hiding-place in the arsenal grounds, given to the Booth family, and now lies in the family lot in Cave Hill cemetery, Baltimore, where his father, Junius Brutus Booth, and other members of the family are interred. There is no mound nor other mark to identify the exact spot.

ANOTHER KANSAS FREAK.

If a bill introduced in the legislature of that state only becomes a law, the old bachelors and old maids of Kansas will be compelled to contribute substantially to the revenues of the Sunflower state. Hon. F. D. Campbell, of Bourbon county. is the author of the bill. It provides for a tax on unmarried men who are over 30 years of age. The dead line for women is fixed at 25 years. The proceeds of this tax are to pay rewards to fathers of six or more children at $100 per year apiece.

Bachelors, the first year after the passage of the law (should the bill be passed) must pay $50 per capita, the amount each succeeding year being double that paid the previous year. Old maids must pay $5 the first year, the amount being increased in the same ratio as that paid by the bachelors.

By a simple calculation it will be seen that the bachelor who refused either to marry or emigrate would. in the tenth year after the passage of such an act, be compelled to pay the state the modest sum of $25,600 and a lady of 25 years plus 10. who might have the hardihood to certify to her exact age, would be subject to an assessment of $2,560. Provided there were 100 bachelors in the state at the end of ten years from the passage of the law, their contributions to the state's revenues in the tenth year would be $2,560,000, while the income derived from as many old maids would in the same year amount to $256,000.

Just what attitude Governor Bailey, who is himself a bachelor over 30 years of age. would assume toward the bill is problematical. Soon after his election he was fairly embarrassed with proposals of marriage from eligible women in other states than Kansas, although not one did he get from women of his own state. It is darkly hinted that as a means of retaliation upon the old maids of the Sunflower state he might sign the bill. it being understood that proposals of marriage from women in other states are still open.

The burning question now in Kansas is this: Will Governor Bailey avenge the slight put upon him by the old maids of Kansas and compel them to seek refuge from a burdensome tax in panicky and indiscriminate proposals of marriage? Can Governor Bailey afford to jeopardize the serenity and quietude of the Kansas bachelor in order to vent his spite on the old maids of the commonwealth?

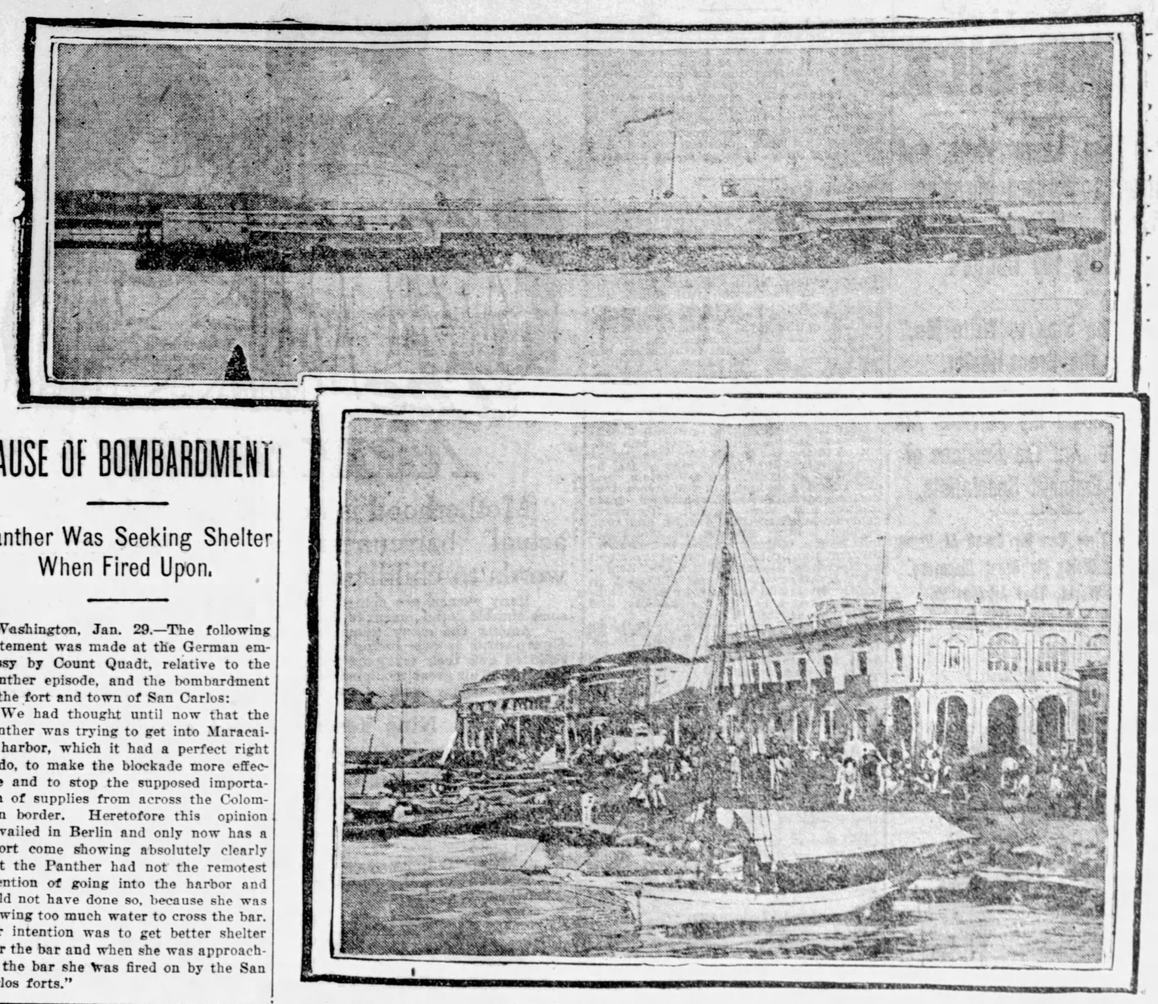
Of course no question as to the uniformity of the tax. its constitutionality, or as to whether it would square with the principles of sound public policy has ever entered the mind of the author of the measure. Add another name to the galaxy of Kansas freaks. Campbell is not only coming. but is here.

HAY-HERBERT AGREEMENT.

While the Hay-Herbert agreement provides for a commission of three English and three American jurists to take under consideration and investigate the respective claims of Canada and the United States to the disputed strip of Alaskan territory, no one suspected of being at all rational, believes for an instant that any three American jurists, or any one of the three, that might be chosen, would agree to any settlement except upon the basis of the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825. That treaty ceded to Russia all the territory transferred by Russia to the United States, including the section to which Canada never pretended to lay claim until after the discovery of its vast mineral resources. Sir Charles Tupper is right when he says that the Hay-Herbert agreement means that no concession will be made to Canada.

The Sultan of Jolo not only denies that he is dead, but announces that he will visit the St. Louis exposition. He does not state, however, whether he and his harem will be a Midway attraction.

FORT SAN CARLOS AND THE VILLAGE THAT WAS SHELLED



CAUSE OF BOMBARDMENT

Panther Was Seeking Shelter When Fired Upon.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The following statement was made at the German embassy by Count Quadt, relative to the Panther episode, and the bombardment of the fort and town of San Carlos:

"We had thought until now that the Panther was trying to get into Maracaibo harbor, which it had a perfect right to do, to make the blockade more effective and to stop the supposed importation of supplies from across the Colombian border. Heretofore this opinion prevailed in Berlin and only now has a report come showing absolutely clearly that the Panther had not the remotest intention of going into the harbor and could not have done so, because she was drawing too much water to cross the bar. Her intention was to get better shelter near the bar and when she was approaching the bar she was fired on by the San Carlos forts."

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Venezuela's Creditors.

The militant creditors of Venezuela, Great Britain, Germany and Italy, demand that they shall be regarded by the Hague court as preferred creditors and paid first out of the customs fund because of the expense and trouble they have been put to. Other creditor powers including France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Denmark, Sweden and Norway demur to this preferential policy and demand equal rights in the distribution. Mr. Bowen was instructed to treat all alike and there is a deadlock until his principal concedes the point—which he will probably do.

There is reason to believe that nine-tenths of the "claims" of the three powers will be rejected if they ever come to be analyzed by an impartial court, so that there is likely to be enough in the 30 per cent customs fund to pay the valid claims of all foreign creditors. Foreign merchants, adventurers and speculators who take big risks in South American states, and lose on the hazard, have a way of calling on their respective governments to make good their losses. Such claims are not honest and will be thrown out by any disinterested court. It is a fact of great significance that the arbitrated awards of claims against Spanish-American states during the last twenty-five years have averaged just ten per cent of the amounts claimed.

Germany's New Tariff.

The new German tariff bill will become effective some time between January 1 and July 1, 1904. The duties on imports which come mainly from the United States are greatly increased. Wheat must pay $1.78 per 100 kilograms instead of eighty cents, as heretofore. Horses, bicycles, agricultural machinery, etc., must pay duties increased in some instances as much as 500 per cent.

The German Army.

The German army is a matter of passing interest in this country just now and a few figures relating to its strength and general condition may be worth a glance.

The German army, on a peace footing, consists of 625 battalions of infantry, 482 squadrons of cavalry, 163 companies of foot artillery, 13 batteries of machine guns, 20 battalions of pioneers, besides the men employed in the transportation and communication service. These various organizations constitute a force of over 600,000 men, 8,000 of whom are one year volunteers.

Every man in German on attining the age of twenty years, like every man in the United States on attaining the age of eighteen years, becomes subject to military service. In this country the liability is allowed to remain in the realm of theory. Most citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 45, don't even know that they are subject to military service, willy-nilly, and would be incredulous and horrified if they were told that compulsory military service is one of the fundamental institutions of this nation.

So, in addition to the force above enumerated, Germany has a reserve of 4,147,000 men trained in the various branches of military duty and available for immediate service, besides 7,000,000 enrolled men, of military age, who have never been in the military service but who can be called out in time of war.

The German military establishment, with its reserve of 4,000,000 trained men, ready for instant service, is slightly superior, in some respects, to the military establishments of the United States, which hasn't any reserve at all and, thanks to the infinite wisdom of congress, doesn't seem at all likely to get any. And it may be remarked that Germany's military establishment doesn't cost the German taxpayers more than this country's establishment costs the taxpayers of the United States. Each United States soldier costs this country annually as much as six German soldiers cost Germany. The population of Germany pays each year about $3 per capita for the support of the German army. The population of the United States pays each year about $2 per capita for this country's army.

A Filipino Yarn.

There can be no foundation for the vague stories coming from Manila that a fund has been raised for the prosecution of army officers charged with violating regulations in the Philippines and that this fund was used to force the second trial of Major Glenn, which has resulted in his acquittal. Of course there may be irreconcilable natives in Samar and elsewhere in the islands willing to pay to make trouble for the officers who thrashed them into submission, and there are a few fools in this country who would contribute to such a fund. But that the use of money could in any way procure officers of the United States army to be court-martialed is inconceivable. The story probably is due to the impossibility of reasonably accounting for the persecution of Major Glenn for doing his country splendid service.

The Irish Question.

Strange things, almost unhoped for by those who have fought for long years for Irish ownership of Irish land, are happening in the Green Isle in these new century days. What has come to pass is that representatives of the tenants, John Redmond and William O'Brien have sat in conference with Lord Dunraven and Lord Mayo, representing the landlords, and have unanimously agreed upon a workable scheme of land-purchase which they recommend to Parliament. And still more wonderful is it that the plan is well received by British taxpayers as well as by all parties in Ireland. The sum and substance of the whole matter is that the end of the seeming interminable land war in Ireland is in sight.

The conferees plant their contention on this flat-footed condition precedent: "That the only satisfactory settlement of the land question is to be effected by the substitution of an occupying proprietary in lieu of the existing system of dual ownership." To effect this end it is proposed that the tenant is to pay a purchase price on the basis of "the second-term rent" fixed by the land-courts, less a reduction of 25 per cent. to be made good to the landlord out of imperial funds. Thus the landlords will receive fair compensation, the tenants will be able to buy land on a basis that will enable them to work out their purchase price and the British taxpayers will advance a few millions to make the scheme work.

The general belief, founded on the universal favor with which it has been received by the press and public of both England and Ireland is that Mr. Wyndham, the Irish secretary, will introduce a bill embodying the main principles of this plan, at the next session, and that it will become a law. The English are converted to the opinion that it is good policy to put the Irish people in possession of Irish land and that it is cheaper to finance such a settlement than to go on spending millions on a costly Irish establishment necessitated largely by disorders inspired by social and political discontent. The outlook for peace in Ireland has never been so bright as it is today in the memory of living men.

The Pennsylvania's Loan.

Something new in loans is introduced by the Pennsylvania Railroad company this season. It has borrowed $35,000,000 from certain banks at 4½ per cent., but deposited the whole amount in the same banks, receiving 2 per cent. thereon. For 1¼ per cent., then, it buys the privilege of calling for any part of $35,000,000 for one year at the reasonable rate of 4½ per cent. There are times in the year when rates run up to 6, 7 or 10 per cent. The P. R. R. finds is cheaper to pay a small premium for holding a large amount of money subject to call than to borrow in times of stringency.

Why They Don't Speak.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Well, if any man were to try to kiss me—"

"We were not talking about impossibilities."

STATUES OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES PRESENTED TO THE NATION

CHARLES CARROLL.

JOHN HANSON.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Statuary Hall of the national capitol was the scene of interesting exercises today incident to the acceptance from the state of Maryland of the statues of Charles Carroll and John Hanson. Congress adjourned for the occasion and the members, together with many other interested auditors, listened to addresses by Congressman Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Congressman George A. Pearre, of Maryland, and several other speakers, who eulogized the lives and public services of the two distinguished Marylanders, whose memory is to be perpetuated in bronze in the national "hall of fame."

The two statues form notable additions to the many magnificent works in Statuary Hall. The statues are the work of Richard E. Brooks, the distinguished Massachusetts sculptor.

Charles Carroll is represented as replying to the remark that there was more than one Charles Carroll, in the familiar words "but there is only one Charles Carroll of Carrollton." He stands solidly on his right foot, his left foot being advanced, and he holds in his right hand a pen. In his left hand is the copy of the Declaration of Independence which he is about to sign. His face bears a resolute expression, such, no doubt, as he wore when he signed his name "Charles Carroll of Carrollton."

John Hanson, president of the Continental congress, is represented as standing firm on his left foot, with his right advanced. His head is slightly bent forward and he is in an attitude of reflection. In his left hand is held a document, which is evidently the cause of deep study. The right hand grasps one of those long sticks so common in Colonial and Revolutionary days. The head is covered, and the shading from the peak of a hat of the period accentuates the thoughtful pose.

Current Events.

Mrs. Charles Harding, of Chicago, in an address on "Sharing Home Duties," urged that families of more than six be organized into house, yard, bedroom, and dining-room committees, with father as president ex-officio.

Four-year old child of Joseph Gebhard, of Chicago, died while parents and other followers of John A. Dowie prayed for its recovery.

Representative Jones, of Washington, introduces resolution declaring it the sense of the house that treaty with Great Britain as to Alaska boundary is perfectly plain and needs no interpretation.

Senator Spooner is re-elected by the Wisconsin legislature.

John L. McDonough, of New York, offered appointment as associate justice of supreme court of Philippines.

Norway, Mich., business district is sinking into the earth, being built over a mine.

House committee's bribery investigation closes with statement by Representative Lessler reiterating his charges and expressing disbelief in the retraction made by Debbs.

Four men are arrested at New York on charge of defrauding city out of vast sums of money due as taxes.

Mr. Rawlins calls up resolution in senate asking information regarding courts-martial in Philippines and starts sharp debate, during which Mr. Carmack attacks Mr. Beveridge.

Bill introduced in Illinois legislature by Representative Stewart, of Chicago, to prohibit manufacture and sale of cigarettes in the state.

Meeting between former President Cleveland and Richard Olney at New York is held significant, but political motive is denied.

Chicago river tunnels must be lowered by street railways or $10.00 monthly fine will be exacted after notification by secretary of war; resolution introduced in house by Mann (Ill.) on legal opinion of judge advocate general.

President Roosevelt sends letter and autograph photograph to Toledo family in which one of quadruplets bears his name.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, declines a place on the Illinois state board of arbitration.

A Wisconsin attorney proposes to make vote in city election a qualification for participation in general election.

Bill introduced in the New Hampshire legislature to make the practice of Christian Science, faith cure and mind-healing unlawful; defeated.

Independent telephone exchanges in Iowa and northern Illinois being bought by Central Telephone Construction company; automatic service installed and connection will be made with Illinois Telephone & Telegraph plant in Chicago.

Niagara Falls electric power plant struck by lightning; one transformer exploded and Buffalo street cars and factories stopped.

Bank of Oto, Ia., found to be $214,491 short; board of trade speculation blamed.

James J. Hill has sold the Northern Steamship company, with its Buffalo elevators and docks, to the New York Central railroad for a price between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000.

FOREIGN.

Prince Wolfgang George, eldest son and heir of Prince Alfred of Stalberg, is found dead in a park near his castle. He had been shot, whether accidentally or otherwise is not known.

By the arrest of seven rebels in Hong Kong a conspiracy among Kwang-Si natives is discovered, which had for its object a simultaneous uprising at Hong Kong and Canton.

Count von Ballestram, who resigned the presidency of the reichstag on Jan. 23, has been made a hereditary member of the upper house of the Prussian diet.

Two French deputies fight after a heated discussion of proposed changes in constitution.

Robert Planquette, the famous pianist and composer of "The Chimes of Normandy" and other well known operettas, is dead at Paris, aged 53 years.

France orders the Princes of Ouacan to give their support to the Sultan of Morocco.

The Great Eastern railroad of England, declares the American locomotive a failure.

German army and navy officials who reached Havana on Wednesday reported to have made harbor soundings opposite Manzanillo, harbor garrisoned by Americans; Minister Squiers said to have informed President Palma.

New Russian customs tariff published to meet expiring commercial treaties; protection to industries declared to be aimed at without barring imports by artificial rates; date of operation not specified.

British apologists for Anglo-German alliance given little credence in London; Germany first to present its claims against Venezuela; risk run by England of offending United States is apparent.

Andrew Carnegie offered $25,000 to establish library for Hague arbitration tribunal.

Iron trade of Europe is somewhat excited over the imminent prospect of the government of Norway and Sweden assuming control of the iron mining industries of those two countries.

Polish member of the reichstag denounces what he calls the persecution of his countrymen by Germany in the effort to denationalize the Poles. In reply a German official says the subject has no place in the imperial parliament.

Number of sugar refiners who meet in the committee rooms of the Austrian reichstrath without permission are forcibly ejected by the legislators, who suspend their meeting for that purpose.

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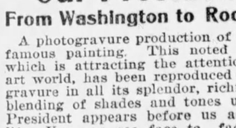

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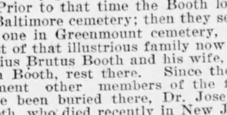

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Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

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No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case		9.75
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No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		5.60
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No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		12.15
Extra for engraved case		80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case		14.00
Extra for engraved case		80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case		13.20

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We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

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WILKES BOOTH'S GRAVE

Controversy Over the Place Where He Lies.

The recent publications in The Sun of Samuel Bland Arnold's version of the Lincoln conspiracy and the story of the flight of John H. Surratt, recall the famous controversy in regard to John Wilkes Booth's last resting place. At intervals newspapers have said that his body was sunk in the Potomac.

Capt. E.W. Hillard, of Metropolis, Ill., recently told a story in which he asserted that he was one of four privates who carried the remains from the old Capitol prison in Washington, to a gunboat, which conveyed them about ten miles down the Potomac, where the body was sunk. This is emphatically denied by Henry W. Mears, an undertaker of Baltimore, says a New York Sun correspondent.

"At the close of President Johnson's administration," said Mr. Mears a few days ago, "he granted a permit for the removal of the assassin's body. John A. Weaver removed the body to the building I am now occupying, and though it had been interred nearly four years, it was in a fairly good state of preservation.

"Prior to that time the Booth lot was in Baltimore cemetery; then they secured the one in Greenmount cemetery, where most of that illustrious family now sleep. Junius Brutus Booth and his wife, Mary Ann Booth, rest there. Since their interment other members of the family have been buried there, Dr. Joseph A. Booth, who died recently in New Jersey, being the last. He was the youngest son of Junius Brutus Booth and the brother of Edwin Booth and of John Wilkes Booth, President Lincoln's assassin.

"I saw the body of John Wilkes Booth lowered into the grave, and for many years have had charge of the lot. While Edwin Booth was alive he evinced a desire to beautify it, and sent for me to arrange the details. Each grave was discussed, but when that of John Wilkes Booth attracted his attention, he turned to me and said:

"'Let it remain as it is—unmarked.'"

"It was an interesting fact that Edwin Booth never desisted from his patient and quiet endeavor to recover the body of John Wilkes Booth until he delivered it to his mother in Maryland. Of John Wilkes Booth's burial there can be no doubt. John T. Ford, the Baltimore theatrical manager, and Charles B. Bishop, the comedian, both told me that they witnessed, for Edwin Booth, the exhuming of the body, identified it and sent it to his mother. This should set at rest the persistent rumor that he is still alive.

FIGHT WITH LADRONES.

Manila, Jan. 30.—Eight Ladrones and one constable were killed in an encounter at Ormoc, West Leyte province, on Tuesday.

The fight was a hard one, but the constabulary ultimately won by a daring charge. One hundred and fifty Ladrones surrendered at Ormoc the following day. The district had been disorderly and it is believed that the surrender of these men will lead to its pacification.

The bodies of the three American volunteers, including Mr. Osborne, a teacher, who were killed at Bolinao, Province of Zambales, recently, in a fight with Ladrones, have been recovered. Malaning, a noted bandit, who was among the enemy's dead, directed the fight. The Americans charged and killed him before they were surrounded and killed.

GLENN ACQUITTED.

Manila, Jan. 29.—Major Edwin F. Glenn, of the Fifth infantry, who was tried by court martial on the charge of unlawfully killing prisoners of war, has been acquitted. It was shown at the trial that he did not order the execution of the seven Filipinos killed by the American soldiers on the famous Sumar expedition.

Major Glenn has been ordered to return to duty. The verdict is popular.

Defeat for Castro's Troops.

Willemstad, Feb. 2.—President Castro's troops have met with defeat at the hands of the Venezuelan revolutionists at a point 40 miles south of Caracas.

SALESMEN AND AGENTS WANTED.

BIG WAGES—Our Famous Puritan Water Still, a wonderful invention—beats Filters. 70,000 already sold. Demand enormous. Everybody buys. Over the kitchen stove it furnishes plenty of distilled, aerated, delicious, Pure Water. Only method—saves lives and Dr. Bills; prevents typhoid, malaria fevers, cures disease. Write for Booklet, New Plan, Terms, Etc. FREE. Address,

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LORD MILNER TO GO FROM AFRICA TO INDIA

London, Feb. 2.—The Morning Advertiser learns that Lord Milner has asked to be relieved of his posts of governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies and high commissioner of South Africa, but at the desire expressed by the government, he has consented to remain in South Africa until the end of July, when he will be offered a high position in connection with the government of India.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

His Address at Canton, Jan. 27, on William McKinley.

Canton, O., Jan. 28.—President Roosevelt last night participated in a notable tribute to the memory of the late President McKinley. He was the principal orator at a banquet given under the auspices of the Canton Republican League in commemoration of the birthday of the late President McKinley. Surrounded by friends, neighbors and business and political associates of the dead President, he pronounced a brilliant and eloquent eulogy upon the life and works of McKinley—a eulogy by many regarded as the most beautiful and heartfelt tribute ever paid to the memory of the distinguished dead.

The banquet was held in the Grand Opera house, Judge W. R. Day acting as toastmaster.

Among the four quadred and fifty-seven assembled about the boards were some of the most distinguished men in the civil, political and military life of the country. At the speaker's table, besides President Roosevelt, were seated Judge W. R. Day, who acted as toastmaster; Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou, Gen. S. B. M. Young, Gen. Leonard Wood, Gen. Luke E. Wright, vice governor of the Philippines; Surgeon General Rixey, Capt. W. S. Cowles, the President's naval aide; Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, his military aide; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham, Representative R. W. Taylor, James Grant, Colonel Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland; J. G. Schmidlapp, H. H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago; Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Judge Harter, Judge Smyser and Alfred C. Eynon.

President Roosevelt's tribute to the late President McKinley follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen:—Throughout our history, and indeed throughout history generally, it has been given to only a very few thrice-favored men to take so marked a lead in the crisis faced by their several generations that thereafter each stands as the embodiment of the triumphant effort of his generation. President McKinley was one of these men.

If during the lifetime of a generation no crisis occurs sufficient to call out in marked manner the energies of the strongest leader, then of course the world does not and can not know of the existence of such a leader; and in consequence there are long periods in the history of every nation during which no man appears who leaves an indelible mark on history. If, on the other hand, the crisis is one so many-sided as to call for the development and exercise of many distinct attributes, it may be that more than one man will appear in order that the requirements shall be fully met. In the evolution and in the period of constructive statesmanship immediately following it, for our good fortune it befell us that the highest military and the highest civic attributes were embodied in Washington, and so in him we have one of the undying men of history—a great soldier, if possible an even greater statesman, and above all a public servant whose lofty and disinterested patriotism rendered his power and ability—alike on fought fields and in council chambers—of the most far-reaching service to the republic. In the civil war the two functions were divided, and Lincoln and Grant will stand forever more with their names inscribed on the honor roll of those who have deserved well of mankind by saving to humanity a precious heritage. In similar fashion Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson each stands as the foremost representative of the great movement of his generation, and their names symbolize to us their times and the hopes and aspirations of their times.

It was given to President McKinley to take the foremost place in our political life at a time when our country was brought face to face with problems more momentous than any whose solution we have ever attempted, save only in the Revolution and in the Civil War; and it was under his leadership that the nation solved these mighty problems aright. Therefore he shall stand in the eyes of history not merely as the first man of his generation, but as among the greatest figures in our national life, coming second only to the men of the two great crises in which the Union was founded and preserved.

No man could carry through successfully such a task as President McKinley undertook, unless trained by long years of effort for its performance. Knowledge of his fellow citizens, ability to understand them, keen sympathy with even their innermost feelings, and yet power to lead them, together with far-sighted sagacity and resolute belief both in the people and in their future—all these were needed in the man who headed the march of our people during the eventful years from 1896 to 1901. These were the qualities possessed by McKinley and developed by him throughout his whole history previous to assuming the Presidency. As a lad he had the inestimable privilege of serving, first in the ranks, and then as a commissioned officer, in the great war for national union, right-eousness and grandeur; he was one of those whom a kindly Providence permitted to take part in a struggle which ennobled every man who fought therein. He who when little more than a boy had seen the grim steadfastness which after four years of giant struggle restored the Union and freed the slave was not thereafter to be daunted by danger or frightened out of his belief in the great destiny of our people.

Some years after the war closed McKinley came to Congress, and rose, during a succession of terms, to leadership in his party in the lower house. He also became governor of his native state, Ohio. During this varied service he received practical training of the kind most valuable to him when he became Chief Executive of the nation. To the high faith of his early years was added the capacity to realize his ideals, to work with his fellow-men at the same time that he led them.

President McKinley's rise to greatness had in it nothing of the sudden, nothing of the unexpected or seemingly accidental. Throughout his long term of service in Congress there was a steady increase alike in his power of leadership and in the recognition of that power both by his associates in public life and by the public itself. Session after session his influence in the House grew greater; his party antagonists grew to look upon him with constantly increasing respect; his party friends with constantly increasing faith and admiration. Eight years before he was nominated for President he was already considered a presidential possibility. Four years before he was nominated only his own high sense of honor prevented his being made a formidable competitor of the chief upon whom the choice of the convention then actually fell.

In 1896 he was chosen because the great mass of his party knew him and believed in him and regarded him as symbolizing their ideals, as representing their aspirations. In estimating the forces which brought about his nomination and election I do not undervalue that devoted personal friendship which he had the faculty to inspire in so marked a degree among the ablest and most influential leaders; this leadership was of immense consequence in bringing about the result; but, after all, the prime factor was the trust in and devotion to him felt by the great mass of men who had come to accept him as their recognized spokesman. In his nomination the national convention of a great party carried into effect in good faith the deliberate judgment of that party as to who its candidate should be.

But even as a candidate President McKinley was far more than the candidate of a party, and as President he was in the broadest and fullest sense the President of all the people of all sections of the country.

His first nomination came to him because of the qualities he had shown in healthy and open political leadership, the leadership which by word and deed impresses itself as a virile force for good upon the people at large and which has nothing in common with mere intrigue or manipulation. But in 1896 the issue was fairly joined, chiefly upon a question which as a party question was entirely new, so that the old lines of political cleavage were in large part abandoned. All other issues sank in importance when compared with the vital need of keeping our financial system on the high and honorable plane imperatively demanded by our position as a great civilized power. As the champion of such a principle President McKinley received the support not only of his own party but of hundreds of thousands of those to whom he had been politically opposed. He triumphed, and he made good with scrupulous fidelity the promises upon which the campaign was won. We were at the time in a period of great industrial depression and it was promised for and on behalf of McKinley that if he were elected our financial system should not only be preserved unharmed but improved and our economic system shaped in accordance with those theories which have always marked our periods of greatest prosperity. The promises were kept and following their keeping came the prosperity which we now enjoy. All that was foretold concerning the wellbeing which would follow the election of McKinley has been justified by the event.

But as so often happens in our history, the President was forced to face questions other than those at issue at the time of his election. Within a year the situation in Cuba had become literally intolerable. President McKinley had fought too well in his youth, he knew too well at first hand what war really was, lightly to enter into a struggle. He sought by every honorable means to preserve peace, to avert war. He made every effort consistent with the national honor to bring about an amicable settlement of the Cuban difficulty. Then, when it became evident that these efforts were useless, that peace could not be honorably entertained, he devoted his strength to making the war as short and as decisive as possible. It is needless to tell the result in detail. Suffice it to say that rarely indeed in history has a contest so far-reaching in the importance of its outcome been achieved with such ease. There followed a harder task. As a result of the war we came into possession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. In each island the conditions were such that we had to face problems entirely new to our national experience, and, moreover, in each island or group of islands the problems differed radically from those presented in the others. In Porto Rico the task was simple. The island could not be independent. It became in all essentials a part of the Union. It has been given all the benefits of our economic and financial system. Its inhabitants have been given the highest individual liberty, while yet their government has been kept under the supervision of officials so well chosen that the island can be appealed to as affording a model for all such experiments in the future; and this result was mainly owing to the admirable choice of instruments by President McKinley when he selected the governing officials.

In Cuba, where we were pledged to give the island independence, the pledge was kept not merely in letter but in spirit. It would have been a betrayal of our duty to have given Cuba independence out of hand. President McKinley, with his usual singular sagacity in the choice of agents, selected in Gen. Leonard Wood the man of all others best fit to bring the island through its uncertain period of preparation for independence, and the result of his wisdom was shown when last May the island became in name and in fact a free republic, for it started with a better equipment and under more favorable conditions than had ever previously been the case with any Spanish-American commonwealth.

Finally, in the Philippines, the problem was one of great complexity. There was an insurrectionary party claim to represent the people of the islands and putting forth their claim with a certain specious-ness which deceived no small number of excellent men here at home, and which afforded to yet others a chance to arouse a factious party spirit against the President. Of course, looking back, it is now easy to see that it would have been both absurd and wicked to abandon the Philippine Archipelago and let the scores of different tribes—Christian, Mohammedan and pagan, in every stage of semi-Asiatic barbarism—turn the islands into a welter of bloody savagery, with the absolute certainty that some strong power would have to step in and take possession. But though now it is easy enough to see that our duty was to stay in the islands to put down the insurrection by force of arms, and then to establish freedom-giving civil government, it needed genuine statesmanship to see this and to act accordingly at the time of the first revolt. A weaker and less far-sighted man than President McKinley would have shrunk from a task very difficult in itself, and certain to furnish occasion for attack and misrepresentation no less than for honest misunderstanding. But President McKinley never flinched. He refused to consider the thought of abandoning our duty in our new possessions. While sedulously endeavoring to act with the utmost humanity toward the insurrectionists, he never faltered in the determination to put them down by force of arms, alike for the sake of our own interest and honor, and for the sake of the interest of the islanders, and particularly of the great numbers of friendly natives, including those most highly civilized, for whom abandonment by us would have meant ruin and death. Again his policy was most amply vindicated. Peace has come to the islands, together with a greater measure of individual liberty and self-government than they have ever before known. All the tasks set us as a result of the war with Spain have so far been well and honorably accomplished, and as a result this nation stands higher than ever before among the nations of mankind.

President McKinley's second campaign was fought mainly on the issue of approving what he had done in his first administration, and specifically what he had done as regards these problems springing out of the war with Spain. The result was that the popular verdict in his favor was more overwhelming than it had been before.

No other President in our history has seen high and honorable effort crowned with more conspicuous personal success. No other President entered upon his second term feeling such right to a profound and peaceful satisfaction. Then by a stroke of horror, so strange in its fantastic iniquity as to stand unique in the black annals of crime, he was struck down. The brave, strong, gentle heart was stilled forever, and word was brought to the woman who wept that she was to walk thenceforth alone in the shadow. The hideous infamy of the deed shocked the nation to its depths, for the man thus struck at was in a peculiar sense the champion of the plain people, in a peculiar sense the representative and the exponent of those ideals which, if we live up to them, will make, as they have largely made, our country a blessed refuge for all who strive to do right and to live their lives simply and well as light is given them. The nation was stunned, and the people mourned with a sense of bitter bereavement because they had lost a man whose heart beat for them as the heart of Lincoln once had beaten. We did right to mourn; for the loss was ours, not his. He died in the golden fullness of his triumph. He died victorious in that highest of all kinds of strife—the strife for an ampler, juster and more generous national life. For him the laurel; but woe for those whom he left behind; woe to the nation that lost him; and woe to mankind that there should exist creatures so foul that one among them should strike at so noble a life.

We are gathered together tonight to recall his memory, to pay our tribute of respect to the great chief and leader who fell in the harness, who was stricken down while his eyes were bright with "the light that tells of triumph tasted." We can honor him best by the way we show in actual deed that we have taken to heart the lessons of his life. We must strive to achieve, each in the measure that he can, something of the qualities which made President McKinley a leader of men, a mighty power for good—his strength, his courage, his courtesy and dignity, his sense of justice, his ever-present kindliness and regard for the rights of others. He won greatness by meeting and solving the issues as they arose—not by shirking them—meeting them with wisdom, with the exercise of the most skillful and cautious judgment, but with fearless resolution when the time of crisis came. He met each crisis on its own merits; he never sought excuse for shirking a task in the fact that it was different from the one he had expected to face. The long public career, which opened when as a boy he carried a musket in the ranks and closed when as a man in the prime of his intellectual strength he stood among the world's chief statesmen, came to what it was because he treated each triumph as opening the road to fresh effort, not as an excuse for ceasing from effort. He undertook mighty tasks. Some of them he finished completely; others we must finish; and there remains yet others which he did not have to face, but which if we are worthy to be the inheritors of his principles we will in our turn face with the same resolution, the same sanity, the same unfaltering belief in the greatness of this country, and unfaltering championship of the rights of each and all of our people, which marked his high and splendid career.

In thanking President Roosevelt for his speech, Judge Day said that "a classic had been added to the literature of eulogy."

Secretary of War Elihu Root responded to the toast "The Army." At the conclusion of Secretary Root's speech Judge Day read a letter from Hon. John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, expressing regret at his inability to be present.

After Hon. James J. Grant, of Canton, in taking the place of Governor Nash, had responded eloquently to the toast "Ohio," Hon. Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press, spoke on the toast "Our Country."

At the conclusion of the banquet the President and party were driven to the station and shortly after left for Washington.

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter. There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficient laws of the State.

Three years ago, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached that stage of perfection which warranted its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. If it is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

ASSAY OFFICE FIRE.

Eighty Millions in Gold Were in the Safes.

New York, Jan. 31.—Fire was discovered in the upper floors of the assay office near the sub-treasury shortly before 1 o'clock. It had been smouldering for some time and had done considerable damage, breaking through the roof.

The fire started in a lavatory on the second floor, and probably had been smoldering for some minutes before discovered. A clerk in the banking office opposite the building, saw flames breaking through the cornice, and notified a policeman, who sent in an alarm. An extra squad of police and detectives surrounded the building, and the doors of the sub-treasury were closed.

As soon as the alarm was given, the safes containing about $80,000,000, were locked, and all the loose cash was gathered up and rushed into safes and locked up. The books also were taken to places of safety. At 1 o'clock the firemen had extinguished the flames, but the charred wood was still smoking.

Chief Assayer Torrey said the loss on the apparatus probably would not exceed $2,000, and that the loss on the building would be nominal. He thought the business of the assay office, which amounted to about 75 assays a day, would not be interrupted longer than three or four days. Mr. Torrey believed that nitric acid, which is used in testing bullion, was the cause of the fire. He said that it might have eaten into the wooden flue which leads from the glass basins when the gold and silver bars are melted and subjected to chemical action.

The flames, which were first discovered in one of these flues, soon got beyond control. An alarm was turned in and the sixty-five government employes in the building hastened to save the millions of treasure in their care.

Assayer Torrey, who has been employed in the building for forty years, said it was the first serious fire in the assay office. Several times the flues for conducting the fumes up the chimney had caught fire but the flames always had been put out easily by men in the laboratory.

The building used by the assay office is historic. Before it began to be used as an assay office, forty years ago, it was a government mint, and for a long time it was the United States or government bank. The structure is of gray stone and brick and very old fashioned.

THE SULTAN'S VICTORY.

Tangier, Morocco, Feb. 2.—The details of the sultan's victory Thursday over the forces of the pretender, Bu Hamara, show that the battle was stubbornly contested and that the former's success was largely due to the co-operation at a critical moment of the Beni Ourein tribe whose defection from the rebels the sultan had previously purchased. The artillery of the imperial forces, which were commanded by the minister of war, El Menebhi, consisted of eight Maxims and four Krupps.

The sultan's troops opened the attack early in the morning, and shortly afterward the pretender's camp was assailed in the rear by the Beni Ourein. In spite of the surprise and disadvantages of position, the rebels stubbornly maintained their ground and desperate fighting continued for three hours. The slaughter was very great.

The remnants of the rebel army then broke, abandoned the camp and fled in the direction of Taza. The imperial troops are pursuing the fugitives, and it is believed that Bu Hamara is not among the slain his capture is confidently expected.

El Menebhi is pushing towards Taza with the object of entirely crushing the rebellion and punishing the disloyal tribes. He reports that he found the rebels much more numerous than expected, but that he captured all their war munitions.

There is great rejoicing at Fez as a result of the victory of the sultan's forces.

FED THE DOCTOR

How He Made Use of Food.

Sometimes it is the doctor himself who finds it wise to quit the medicines and cure himself by food.

"In looking around for a concentrated palatable prepared food I got hold of Grape-Nuts and immediately began using it four times a day, exclusively for breakfast with milk; for luncheon and dinner as dessert, and a cup on retiring," says a physician of Mt. Zion, Ill.

"I had had nervous dyspepsia for over a year. My normal weight is 140 pounds but I had been steadily losing flesh until a month ago I only weighed 122 pounds. I concluded it was time to throw 'physic to the dogs' in my case. Twenty-four hours after starting the Grape-Nuts regime the fullness and distress after eating had ceased. The heartburn, waterbrash, palpitation of the heart and other symptoms that had reminded me for over a year that I had a stomach, soon disappeared and I can now eat a square meal and feel good afterwards.

"I weighed yesterday and was surprised to find that I had gained 18 pounds in a month, and the end is not yet.

"The nervous symptoms have entirely disappeared and I am stronger than I have been for two years. I thank you for placing Grape-Nuts at the disposal of those suffering with nervous dyspepsia." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

LIFE SAVERS

The Greatest Offer That Has Ever Been Made to the Sick Is Made to You Here, Now, Today.

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION THAT CURES

WRITE FOR THE FREE REMEDIES.

The above illustration represents a complete treatment and cure for Lung troubles and Consumption.

For Throat Trouble. For Chest disease.

For any disease of any or all of your various organs of respiration.

You can get the four packages of medicine free, if you want them.

The diseases which the Dr. Slocum system of medicine has been perfected for the purpose of curing form a class by themselves of greater danger to humanity than almost any other class of diseases.

More deaths occur from Lung, Throat and Chest troubles, than from all other diseases combined.

If not properly treated they lead along a certain path at the end of which is the great white plague—consumption.

Safety lies in their treatment with the above remedies.

"Catching cold" is a simple name for a condition of inflammation which may settle on your Lungs, your Bronchi, your Nose, your Throat, etc.

Do you catch cold easily? If so, you should have the remedies in the house. If you wait till cold has caught you, he may have squeezed your life out before the medicine can reach you.

If you have a cold, even if ever so slight, do not hesitate, write at once for the free medicine.

Its quick receipt may save you from worse danger. No time will be lost on our side we can assure you. We know too well the importance of prompt attention to coughs and colds.

These remedies are the latest achievement in medical pharmaceutics. They are a combination of four species which act in various ways, combining a perfected result on the entire system which had never been hoped for by the old school of medicine.

Please give heed to what we say and write today.

It is not as if we asked you to buy. We do not. We offer you the medicine FREE. We press you, we plead with you to take it, because we know it will do you good.

Simply send your name and full address to the

DR. T. A. SLOCUM LABORATORIES, 96 Pine Street, New York mentioning the Toledo Weekly Blade, and the FOUR FREE REMEDIES will at once be sent you.

FREE Comfort Cough Tablets cure a cough in one day. Sell 12 Boxes at 10 cents a box; send us the money and we will mail you these TWO PRESENTS, Solid Gold Lad Ring with Turquoise centre, surrounded by brilliants and Lady's Neck Chain 4 ft. long. No money wanted till tablets are sold. We take back all not sold. Address, Comfort Medicine Co., Providence, R. I.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

RUPTURE SURE CURE at home. Book free. Capt. W. A. Collins, Box 27, Watertown, N. Y.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

RHEUMATISM Send at once for our New Invented Electro-Magnetic Belt and our Scientific Cure for acute and Chronic Rheumatism and Sciatica and we will send you our Electro-Magnetic Belt and two medicine cures Absolutely Free of charge as to cure your Rheumatism in 30 days. NEW ZEALAND CO., 60 LEES BUILDING, CHICAGO.

$5 Per Hundred for addressing envelopes; no canvassing; no stamps; no dime and stamp for material and instructions; steady work. C. E. Miller, Dept. 8, Ely Bldg., Chicago.

ATTRACTIVE young lady, immensely wealthy, wants to marry immediately and assist kind husband financially; address Vera, 407 Temple Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

We want hustling agents everywhere to canvass for our Ranch Food, the scientific conditioner and fattener for stock; big money for agents. Address H. Harter & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Upon Receipt of $1 we will send you 1,000 pages, full of good things; every sport should have one. Address Box 206, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wanted Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business; $20 straight salary and expenses paid weekly from headquarters; experience unnecessary; reference. Thos. J. Cooper, Canton Bldg., Chicago.

Money! Money! Money! Big money in it for collector; it is a science, you can learn it; call or write with stamp. Experience, 718 Oak St., Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $9 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 31 Monroe St., Chicago.

FREE! Either a handsome Chatelaine Bag, Seal Leather Purse, Underskirt or Ladies' Shirtwaist, for one box of our beautiful Florodora Back Combs. Easily sold, for they are useful. We do not deal in trash. Upon receipt of letter we will send you them at 25c each; return $3.00 to us and receive present. Ideal Comb Co., Dept. D, 2374 Lake Ave., Chicago.

LEARN TO HYPNOTIZE Instruction Free! You can become a hypnotist or a lover of hypnotism in a few hours at home. You can easy the minds of others, control them, develop your own mind and will power, banish bad habits and disease, make friends and win success in all lines. You will need no drugs or apparatus. Simply read and follow instructions. You will surprise all about this marvelous science. It will be a revelation to you. Many graduates are making big money. My wonderful Hypnotic Lessons or Key to Hypnotism and Self Mastery will show you just what Hypnotism is and what it will do. Send for it and learn to Hypnotize. Remember this wonderful book costs you nothing. A postal card will bring it. If you do not find it as represented after reading it, return it and your money will be refunded. Upon receipt of this paper, I will also include a large package of other valuable, interesting and profitably illustrated literature, without charge. Address, PROF. L. A. HARRADEN, Jackson, Michigan.

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Strictly new, perfect, Semi-Hardened Steel Sheets, 24 inch wide, 6 feet long. Best Roofing, Siding or Ceiling you can buy. No experience necessary. No tin. No tools. No ordinary hammer or hatchet the only tools you need. We furnish nails for laying and paint roofing. Can be laid on either flat, corrugated or "V" crimp. Delivered free of all charges to all points in the U. S., east of the Mississippi River and North of the Ohio River.

AT $2.25 PER SQUARE

Prices to other points on application. A square means 100 square feet. Write for free Catalogue No. 207. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., W. 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago.

WAS NOT ROMULUS.

Rome Was a City Long Before His Advent.

Rome, Jan. 31.—It is said that the excavations that Professor Airolli is carrying out in the Forum have conclusively proved that Romulus did not found Rome, but that the city existed long previous to his appearance.

It is contended that Professor Airolli's explorations have shown that Etruscans originally established themselves on the Aventine Hill, from which they constantly descended and fought the Sabines, who inhabited the low ground at the foot of the hill.

This Etruscan city was Rome, and its wars were waged generations before Romulus came on the scene.

The discovery of a great number of skulls forms part of the evidence. Under Romulus, who, instead of giving his name to the city, took his name from it, the Romans gained victories over the Sabines under Tatius.

Thereafter peace was concluded between the two peoples, and the event was commemorated by building the Via Sacra which linked the districts inhabited by the Romans and Sabines.

The Via Sacra is now revealed

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.

Here, There, Everywhere.

The first to respond to our request for suggestions in this column, this week, is a "School Girl," who writes for the benefit of other girls who, as she says, "get the ink all over their fingers when they do their written exercises." After trying many things she has found that if the fingers are dampened in cold water and the ink spots rubbed with the end of a sulphur match, the ink will come off when the hands are rinsed in clear, cold water. It is an easy matter to test this.

"A Mother" writes that she begins to teach her children to do housework as soon as they are large enough to run about the house. First, she has them help her by picking up bits of string or lint from the floor. These they put in a small basket she keeps in a closet for the purpose. The babies think it is play, and will make "the carpet all nice for mamma" without any trouble. As they grow older she finds many ways to make play of work, and by not keeping the children at anything long enough to tire them, they give her much help.

From the very first, all of the family—children and "grown ups"—are taught to wait upon themselves, putting their playthings, hats, caps, wraps, etc., where they belong, when not in use.

"A Farmer's Wife," in telling of a very great convenience in her house says: "Just now, when it is so cold that one has trouble to keep things from freezing, it may not interest you to hear of my 'cold storage' room, but you will find such a one a great comfort and saver of steps next summer. My kitchen is on the north side of the house, and the sun seldom shines in at the window at any season. I had a box frame, a foot deep, made to fit the outside of this window. It comes about half-way up the lower sash. Across the back of this box is a small window fitted with a wire screen and another screen on hinges covers the front of it. In this I place all of the supplies of butter, milk, meat, etc., that I need through the day. We have a cellar where a quantity of supplies can be kept, but the stairs are steep, and it is too much trouble and hard work to run down them every time I want a cupful of milk or a little butter.

In this box I have no trouble in keeping all I need of such things as I use in my cooking; the screens protect from flies and insects and when the weather is very warm, I close the outside window of the box through the hottest part of the day, and open it at night and in the early morning.

I am afraid that I do not know how to write well enough to make this idea of mine plain to others, but if any woman who lives where she cannot obtain ice in the summer will try to follow it, I am sure she will find it a great convenience.

For salt rheum or kindred diseases, steep tea for fifteen or twenty minutes—long enough to extract the tannin; wash the afflicted parts with this solution and it will almost immediately relieve the pain and itching.

"Are questions allowed in your new department?" So asks a "Texas Woman" who then proceeds to tell of her experiences thus: When we first came to Texas I found that I could not keep any of the yeast that I had been accustomed to using; it would all spoil in a very short time. I inquired of my neighbors what they did, and found they made fresh yeast almost every baking day. This was too much trouble for me, so I experimented, and now have some that will keep a year. I boil three ounces of hops in six quarts of water until there is but two quarts. This I boil down until there is but two quarts of the liquid, then strain it through cheese cloth, and while it is hot stir in as much rye meal as will make a stiff batter. When this is lukewarm, I add one cupful of wet yeast, or its equivalent in dry, or compressed, and set it away till it is very light. Then I stir in sifted corn meal until I have a dough which I roll about one-fourth of an inch thick, and cut into small round or square cakes. Place these on a floured board and stand in the sun, or a very warm place, for a week or ten days to dry, turning them every day. Then place them in a net bag and hang them in a cool, dry place.

A great deal of flour will be needed on the board and rolling pin, and a piece of netting should be thrown over the cakes while drying.

"We would like to make candy real often," writes a young girl, "only that we do so hate to wash up the tins afterwards, and our mother makes the doing of that the condition of permission to make the candy. A friend from another city was visiting us this winter and she told us how she managed. Since then we have no dread of the after part, and make candy as often as we please. We simply line the tins with waxed paper, folding it up at the sides and ends of the tins, then when the candy is cold we take it off, burn the paper and set the tins away. They need no washing, and we are happy."

To avoid the disagreeable task of "picking up" after a sewing woman, pin an old sheet on the carpet under the sewing machine, and where she is to work. The threads can be swept up from this smooth surface much easier than from a carpet, or the sheet can easily be unpinned and shaken. If you have an especial room for sewing, there need be no carpet, but for those who, like me, are obliged to use the common sitting room for sewing, this arrangement will be a great help.

We tried this at Christmas time this year, placing a sheet under the tree, and found that it saved the carpet from the usual dirt that comes from the dressing and undressing of the wonderful tree. The pine leaves swept up easily from the cotton-surface and the bits of candy that fell upon it were quickly removed. The tree showed to a better advantage on the white surface, and, altogether, we considered it a great improvement upon former ways.

Be careful not to over water house plants. It is a safe rule, and one recommended by florists and successful amateurs, to water only when the surface of the earth in the pots looks dry, then wet thoroughly. Rooms where plants are kept should have a regular and steady heat, and a basin of water should be kept on the stove to prevent the air from becoming too dry—for the plants and also for the people.

An excellent tooth wash which "whitens the teeth, preserves the gums and sweetens the breath," is made from equal parts of rose water, alcohol and listerine.

THE MAN WHO LOVED THE CHILDREN.

And the Sailing-Boats He Fashioned Were a Wonder and Delight.
Copyright, E. P. Dutton & Co.

He was just a good-for-nothing,
An encumbrance to the earth,
And there seemed no slightest semblance
Of a reason for his birth;
He was lazy, old, and shabby,
And the work that he had done
In his life you might have crowded
In the time from sun to sun.

He would sit around and idle
When he knew at home the larder
Was empty—'t was the period
When he seemed to loaf the harder;
So his angry wife had left him,
Many years before my song,
And the neighbors said they wondered
She had stuck it out so long.

He was lazy, old, and shabby,
And his friends were very few,
But he loved his children dearly,
And the children loved him, too;
And although he wouldn't labor
In the ordinary way,
For a little man or woman
He would work the livelong day.

He could make a bow and arrow
That would shoot 'most out of sight,
And the sailing-boats he fashioned
Were a wonder and delight;
And he told the finest stories,
While he whittled at his work,
Of gorillas, wolves and grizzlies,
And the wars against the Turk.

So when he died the children
Wept as though their hearts would break,
And I'm sure he's gone to heaven,
If it's only for their sake.
He was lazy, old, and shabby,
And a never-do-well, I know,
But the Judge above is lenient—
And he loved the children so.
—From William Wallace Whitelock's When the Heart is Young.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Opportunity is responsibility. It is a fleeting conjunction of circumstances, and is a test as well as a privilege. To be always equal to the opportunity—what more could be said to the highest success in life?

Thursday.

It is the responsibility of each one to live that he may communicate the better influences and inspire constantly nobler and finer mental states in all with whom he comes in contact.

Friday.

It is good for one to have some strong and sudden need arouse all his latent energy and lead him to test his resources by measuring them against the demand.

Saturday.

True economy does not lie in overmuch saving. The thrift that fills attics and closets and storerooms with cast-off clothing, dislocated furniture, odds and ends of stuff of all varieties, is not economy at all, but extravagance and waste.

Sunday.

The first ruth to realiez is that we are, here and now, spiritual beings inhabiting a spiritual world governed by spiritual laws. Man is, primarily, a spiritual being, and only secondarily a physical being.

Monday.

The nature of a spiritual being which temporarily inhabits a physical body in the physical world is in no wise altered by the event of death, which liberates it from this physical ease.

Tuesday.

There is no mental attitude more disastrous to personal achievement, personal happiness and personal usefulness to others than that of despondency.

LILIAN WHITING.

THE FILIPINO WOMEN.

Written for The Blade.

The young women are generally very pretty, and the mestizos may even be called beautiful. Their eyes are their chief charm, and glances from those dark eyes have played havoc with the hearts of many soldier boys. Their complexions are brown, but their features are regular and pleasing. They have very even, white teeth, and red lips, generally parted in a smile, for the Filipino girl is a merry creature. As in all tropical climates, the women soon grow old, and a woman of forty is considered aged, while one of sixty is venerable and hideous in appearance. Nearly all the older women discolor their teeth by the use of the betel nut.

It must not be thought that the Filipino girl is an idler. Even in the wealthy families the girls have their duties and are busy the greater part of the day.

The women are much more industrious than the men, and do the greater part of the work of providing and caring for, the household. No matter how early in the morning we arose, we always found the women and girls at work pounding the rice for the morning meal.

The rice is placed in hollows made for that purpose in a flattened log, and pounded into a flour by means of long sticks pounded on the ends. As but a small quantity can be prepared at a time, the process goes on continually.

There are usually very large families in each house, sometimes several living together. It is the custom that when a daughter is married, she and her husband must live with her parents for a certain number of years, all working together in common.

While the food is very simple, yet it takes time to prepare enough to supply so many. The rice flour is made into little cakes and fried in cocoanut oil, much after the manner of our grandmother's doughnuts. I have eaten these cakes, and did not find them very palatable, nor the flour prepared in this way is coarse, and no salt is used. The rice is baked in earthen pots placed over a slow fire. The grains are dry, and yet soft, well done. They cook all kinds of fish in cocoanut oil. Rice and fish form their chief food, which is varied by the use of various kinds of leaves cooked as greens; a few vegetables, such as a kind of sweet potato, and onions; and a preparation of grated cocoanut and sugar. This latter is delicious, and no one can make it so well as a Filipino woman.

The clothing is all made at home, either by hand or on little hand sewing machines. Some of the small children go without clothing, but even this is becoming an exception in places where Americans are stationed. The Filipino is an imitative creature, and is fast adopting American customs, especially in dress. The cloth for the women's waists, men's coats, and most of the children's garments, is woven in the home. The looms are simple hand machines, and yet the beautiful jusi, and pina cloth, fine as any silk, is all woven on them. The material for making the jusi cloth is imported from China, but pina is made from the fiber of the pineapple which grows in nearly all parts of the islands. The coaser and more common abaca or hemp cloth, is made from the fiber of the hemp plant. The coarse part of the fiber is used in making rope and binding twine. The abaca forms the material for all the ordinary waists, and coats and the looms are kept going almost continually. Little girls of not more than ten years of age are very skillful at weaving.

Besides the weaving and sewing, the women find time for the most beautiful embroidery. They sometimes work for months on a small pina handkerchief, which, when completed, brings them from from eight to twelve dollars, gold. Even little girls are taught to sew, darn, weave and embroider. When the American teachers were sent to the islands they were instructed to teach the girls plain sewing, mending and darning. In Manila a sewing teacher is employed. Almost any little girl can sew better than the average school teacher, so the absurdity of teaching this branch of industry to the Filipino women can readily be seen, especially when it is remembered that few teachers are skilful with the needle.

The wardrobe of a young lady is quite extensive, and a new outfit is added for Christmas, Easter, weddings, christenings and other fiesta days. When attired for church, the wealthy Filipino girl is very charming. She wears dainty white embroidered undergarments, either a silk skirt or one made of jusi or pina cloth, her waist, with its low neck and wide sleeves, of the same delicate material, low shoes and a delicate lace veil over her hair which is arranged pompadour style, just as girls in this country dress their hair.

It can be seen that in addition to the household duties already mentioned, there is much washing and ironing to be done. The clothes are taken to the nearest water and pounded on a block or stone until they are clean. They use soap and water freely, and also the juice of a certain kind of a lemon which has bleaching qualities. The clothes are dried and then starched the following day. The ironing is done in the simplest manner possible, often the floor being used as an ironing board.

Then each child must have a daily bath, to which strenuous objections are often made. The women bathe daily, and after washing their hair it is saturated with cocoanut oil and allowed to hang loose until dry. This promotes the growth, and the women and girls are noted for their magnificent long, glossy black hair.

The women are quick and graceful in their movements, and except during the noonday siesta, are ever busy. Truly, we in civilized America might learn lessons of industry from our Filipino sisters in their far away island homes.

IDA CREGO,
Valparaiso, Ind.

ONE LIFE.

Written for The Blade.

How very small one life is,
From the cradle to the grave;
Like to a star in endless space,
Or a drop in an ocean wave.

One spark makes little difference,
With millions that are bright,
Yet, if the others lose their fire,
That one will give the light.

One life—is it a tiny mite,
If it all is spent for good?
Nay, when the petals fall,
One sees where roses stood.

MARIE L. BUCKMEYER.
Malta, O.

The Cozy Corner

An Appreciative Reader.

It seems to me that our Household page is growing better each week and that the least we can do to show our appreciation of what our editor is doing for us, is to write and tell her how much we enjoy, and are helped, by the good things she sends to us.

The Key Notes of Harmony have especially appealed to me. Every morning I read the one given for that day and try to use it as a text for all I do, through the day. I find that I can apply these teachings to nearly every one of the various duties of my life and at night feel that I have, indeed, been helped by these utterances of great minds.

If I am in danger of becoming discouraged, what better word could I have to help me than this:

"Unceasingly to begin the first again; unceasingly to revive the courage of our resolutions; unceasingly to renew our life—this is the greatest of our tasks."

Or when a "blue Monday" comes to me—as to every woman it does sometimes come—I read:

"We must confront life with courage. Our watch-word must be hope, and we must draw from the depths of our being the necessary energy. Be strong. Believe in thyself."

And I put aside the temporary annoyance and seek for some cause for happiness, and soon find that in so doing I found strength.

So each week we can find something that seems to have been written expressly for us.

The new department—Here, There and Everywhere—will be a great help in giving us the benefit of the experience of older and wiser housekeepers, and suggesting ways of lessening, or doing better our daily tasks.

So I say, let us not be "leaners," but helpers, in making ours the best page in The Blade.—Mrs. Olive C. Bates, Ill.

Looking Forward.

A year ago there was in the Cozy Corner this question: "What shall I make for my children's Christmas gifts? I must make them all, having no money to spend in this way."

There are many of us who are in the same circumstances as this correspondent—we have no money to spend for gifts, and yet we wish to give something to our dear children. It will not do to wait until Christmas is nearly here before we begin this work, and I would suggest to the Cozy Cornerites that we make a list of those to whom we wish to give and write opposite each name the things we learn from time to time will be acceptable to them. Then we can use our spare moment during the year in making these little gifts and have them all ready when the twenty-fifth of December arrives. Here are some suggestions I will send as my share of helping others:

A scrap book, made by cutting out a part of the leaves of some old book and filling the remaining leaves with scraps cut from papers and magazines. The book can be filled with stories, funny sayings, poetry or clippings on any particular subject.

A book made of pieces of cambric, or plain cloth of any kind, and filled with bright pictures will be just the best kind of a gift for the little child of the family. For the older members, The Blade Question Bureau will furnish scraps enough to make a valuable reference book, and for a friend who is just going to housekeeping, I have made a collection of recipes from the Blade Cook.

Mother will always enjoy a set of good, thick holders, and pretty aprons that can be made from a yard of white muslin and trimmed with hand knit or crocheted lace, will be most acceptable to any of the women folks.

These things take but a little while to make—the trouble generally is that we do not have our work planned and so waste much time.

Having a little work ready to pick up when we are waiting for the kettle to boil, or the folks to come to dinner, will enable us to accomplish a great deal more than we would believe until we try it.—S. N., Mich.

A New Medicine.

I have been trying a new remedy for liver trouble, and it has proven so satisfactory that I wish to give my friends the benefit of it. It is a splendid cure, and does not cost one cent—only a little perseverence:

Fill your lungs with as deep a breath as you can, and then expel it in little puffs, saying, ha, ha, ha, at each expulsion, and drawing the abdomen in and up as far as possible at the same time. The exercise will seem so absurdly ridiculous that you will, in all probability, laugh in earnest which will be all the better. Continue this for several weeks, as may be necessary, giving ten minutes to it each night and morning, and my word for it, you will feel that life is much more worth living, than when the liver is out of order.—Margaret D.

"S. N." would like to know how she can prevent the oven to her gasoline stove from rusting. Who can tell her?

Mrs. Allen can make holders for the candles which are to grace a birthday cake, of stiff letter paper. Cut a strip of paper half an inch wide and from this cut pieces just large enough to go around the candles when the ends of the paper have been fastened together with a drop of gum arabic, or, generally, these will hold together if wet with the white of an egg. While the frosting on the cake is warm, place these paper rings in it and when the frosting has hardened the candles may be safely placed in them.

Still better, when obtainable, are holders made from marshmallows, the gumy texture holding the candle firmer than any other holder can, and besides, it will catch and absorb the wax that may melt from the candle. Tin holders can also be bought from confectioners and fancy bakers.

"Good management is better than a good income, but both together are better than either separately."

"He knows much who knows how to hold his tongue; he knows much more who can curb a woman's."

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

A model "Kitchen Maid" greets us today:

Dear M. G. R.'s:—Please may I be admitted to your merry circle. I'm sure I can fill all the requirements of the laws of the "Go-Round." As far as age goes I am so old I am ancient. I read the Weekly Blade every week (as well as numerous other things) and think no better motto could be found—as it includes everything good. I heartily enjoy all of your letters and stories and try to believe them all—especially the "fruit stories" from the facile pen of "Mr. Smiley of Missouri." They certainly beat anything that can be written of Kansas products.

If I am not barred out of your meetings I shall come again in the dim and misty future; till then, with best wishes for each one of you, good-bye.—"Kitchen Maid." Kansas.

"Mr. Smiley" congratulates himself on belonging to such a jolly band of young folks as the M. G. R., and, if space permitted, would like to compliment each member of it individually.

First—I want to thank "Olive Branch" for her advice. She has taught two years longer than I and doubtless understands children much better.

I think our serial story is progressing finely. "New England Girl" chose an excellent subject, and there was no jar in passing to the second chapter by "Walter Douglas."

"Pennemite Jake:" the springs of which you speak still send forth their sprinkling waters, but it has been many a day since a deer has been seen in these parts.

The stories of "Illi Nois" and "Oregon Bach" were well written and interesting. "Unicetti," our "Kilkenny Cat," you should come back to us, and come often. "Brother Jonathan," accept my congratulations and best wishes for the "baby daughter."

The cold weather probably accounts for the long silence of "Mountain Daisy," "Tennessee Blue Bell," "Pansy," and the other flowers, but we hope they will return in the spring with the wild flowers, but how shall we explain the absence of "Mitts?"

I intended to say a word to "John Jr.," "Mountain Sister," "Oregon Bach No. 2," and several others, but modesty forbids me taking up any more of your valuable time.—"Mr. Smiley of Mo."

As if to assure "Mr. Smiley" that she still lives, here comes "Unicetti," as peart as ever:

This cold, snowy morning I hear the hum of your merry voices just inside the door and so hurry in to have a short visit with you. I think it has been so nice to have the stories. "Laddie" was fine, and how true it was. I have known of cases almost exactly like the one described, and some which were, if possible, even worse. Girls, never, never marry a man to reform him, for if a man does not have sufficient self-respect to refrain from making a brute of himself for his own sake, you may be very sure that he will not reform for the sake of any other person. This isn't saying that we shouldn't do all we can to help a man who is trying to help himself—that is our duty—and many a man will try the harder to reform for the sake of the woman he loves than for any other reason, but be very sure that he has reformed for keeps before you marry him.

Love isn't a forbidden subject in the M. G. R., is it Miss Prudence? "Laddie" is responsible for my writing as I have, and I would like to know personally the writer of the story. I am sure she is a lovely girl.

I have been reading some back numbers of The Blade and wonder where poor, abused "Sam Igotus" is? I really feel sorry for him. Oh, no, "Lancelot," I don't kiss cats, but I did try to kill an especially aggravating one once, and ever since I have been kind to all "strays," to atone for that one act of meanness, but, as I was about to say, I do wish that "Sam" would come back, even though he did say we were all old maids.

My mind seems to be wandering back to the days of my childhood today, and I did laugh as I think how eagerly I went for The Blade, not to read the M. G. R., as I do now, but to cut out the paper dolls in it, and how I cut them out, pasted them on cardboard, colored the dresses with my paints and had wedding parties galore. I remember distinctly how the bride always wore a red and blue gown on these occasions.

Then came a time when I would tease, in vain, for "Lena Rivers" to tell me her "pen name," so I could see what she wrote. Well, I think I will stop writing and dream of the happiest days of my life, when I was a child. Best wishes for "Kaela" and the "Little Brown Sparrow."—"Unicetti," Mo.

There must have been a "warm spell" down in Tennessee, for here is a "Blue Bell" from that state knocking at our doors. Come right in. Someone was just asking about you.

Here I am knocking at the door of the M. G. R.'s. I have not made many visits, and it has been quite a while since I was here last, but I have read all of your letters and enjoyed them.

"Abigail Adams," I, too, formed some resolutions on New Year's day and hope to be able to keep some of them. One of mine was to never delay till tomorrow what I should do today. Procrastination is a great thief, stealing much precious time from us.

Every day is a gift from heaven, and we should make the very best of it we can.

Make haste, oh man, to do
Whatever must be done;
Thou hast no time to lose in sloth;
Thy day will soon be gone.

We can, at least, spend a portion of each day in doing good to someone, and soon we will find that the moments so spent are the happiest of our lives. I find the "Keynotes of Harmony" very helpful and am glad they are to be continued this year.—"Tennessee Blue Bell."

If "Belmont Daisy" will send a self-addressed stamped envelope she can have the address of the members of the M. G. R. with whom she desires to become better acquainted.

There will doubtless be much eager anticipation on the part of all Merry-Go-Rounders, until "Oregon Bach" sends the photograph of himself, which he has partly promised to do. We shall all be glad to see the picture. Not only on account of his being a "lone and lorn" bachelor, but as the author of the pathetic life story he wrote of the Lonely Boy, which has received much favorable notice from those who read it.

Banner Puzzlers

For December.

New Work—Metta
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born a Jew, at Hamburg, February 3, 1809. His father becoming a convert to Christianity, he was brought up in the Lutheran faith. His parents were wealthy, and thus able to educate him as his fine genius deserved. His talent for music early developed, and in his ninth year he gave his first public concert in Berlin, and in the following year played in Paris. From this time he began composing music, and in 1825 went a second time to Paris. During the next three years he traveled in England, Scotland, France and Italy, gaining enthusiastic applause in England by his overture to Midsummer Night's Dream. He attempted to start a musical theatre for the cultivation of high art in Dusseldorf, but it did not succeed. In 1835 he accepted the directorship of the Leipsic concerts where he was in the center of the musical world of Germany, and was stimulated to his highest and most brilliant efforts. His character was even finer than his genius, according to his translator, Lady Wallace. He died at Leipsic, November 4, 1847.

2.—CHINESE PUZZLE.

L U A P T S
H A J I L E
R E T L E Z
R E G R E B

Properly read, 1 is the name of one of his most famous oratorios; 2 is the name of another on which he worked 9 years; 3 is the name of his instructor in composition, and 4 is the name of his instructor on the piano.

3.—MUDDLED MATHEMATICS.

His first composition was published in a year consisting of three even numbers and one odd one. The sum of the last two numbers in it, is equal to one-fourth of their value as they stand; the sum of the first two numbers in it is equal to one-half their value as they stand; the sum of the second and third is equal to the value of the first and third as they stand, and one-fourth of the last two equals one-third of the first two. What was the date?

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 17 letters. My 1-9-14-11-8 is to speak loudly; my 13-7-3-4-17 is a means for propelling bodies through the air; my 5-6-2-15-16 is a sharp weapon; my 1210 is a preposition. My whole names a series of compositions by which he attained great and novel success.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something concerning the Isle of Staffa, where he obtained inspiration for one of his compositions?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote of a relative of his—"In a gripe." He says concerning the "sub rosa" query: "Is it not barely possible that a renewal of the custom (hanging a rose above the banquet table to ensure secrecy) would at present prove beneficial?"

Howard F. Stewart said his little lesson like a good boy, and Elmer Richards and J. M. Kober both brought good puzzles that cannot be used in the Column because they need a diagram to properly present them, and there is not space for that allowed the Cademy.

"True to the religion of his forefathers, wise as Socrates, teaching immortality, and becoming immortal like Socrates."

Answers to Puzzles of Jan. 22.

1.—Johann Chrysostum Wolfgang Gottlieb Mozart.
2.—Constance Weber.
3.—Words forming double acrostic: Maid, Into, turn, hung, ruin (ruin), Into, dove (doev), Anna, turn, earn, semi. Primals—Mithridates; finals—Don Giovanni.
4.—I, I do, omen, mene, O. Idomeneo.
5.—Hullah said of Mozart: "No composer has ever combined genius with learning in such perfect proportion."

Chat.

There was a better attendance at the Cademy this morning, perhaps owing to the mild reproof of the Schoolmistress last week, or perhaps because of the "milder weather."

First of all came Hawkeye, who says, having recovered from her embarrassment occasioned by Terence's flattery on Thanksgiving Day, she has turned over a new leaf and will attend school more regularly this year.

W. P. E. is on hand, as usual, despite

A LITTLE INDIAN BOY.

Juan was a little Pueblo boy.

Far away, on the great, sunbaked plains of New Mexico and Arizona, live some Indians who are very different from those of whom we read in school books or stories of the West. They have never roamed the plains and forests, like those others, but have always lived quiet, peaceable lives in queer little old villages, which were standing on the same spot when the Spaniards came to the Southwest, hundreds of years ago. The Spanish word for "village" is "pueblo," and so these Indians have come to be called the Pueblos, or village Indians. There are about ten thousand of them in all.

Juan lived with his mother and father and his little sister, Rosita, in a house at the end of the pueblo. In the centre of the pueblo was a large square, called a plaza, and one long, narrow building ran clear around all four sides of the plaza, except for little places here and there to get in and out of the pueblo. The long block was partitioned off into little flats of two rooms each, and in each flat lived one family. On top of the first story was another row of houses, and in some parts of the pueblo there was still a third story. The people who lived in the upper houses went up and down by ladders outside.

The houses were made out of adobe clay, which was just the dirt from the plain round about, mixed with water, shaped into bricks and dried in the sun. Juan's mother used to sprinkle the floor every day to keep it damp, because if it got too dry it turned into dust. There was a nice little three-cornered fireplace in the front room at Juan's house, and here they used to burn little pinon logs.

The pinon is almost the only tree that grows on the dry hills of New Mexico. It is a low, spreading, evergreen tree, full of resin, which makes the wood burn with a very clear, beautiful light. Juan used to go out on the hills and gather the dry bits of pinon and bring them home for the fireplace. In the long winter evenings the only light in the house would be from the dancing flames. A bit of wall was built out on one side of the fireplace, so that it cut off all cold draughts from the door, and made a warm, cosey corner by the fire. A soft old bearskin lay in front, and on this would sit a circle of men and women, boys and girls, chatting and laughing, and telling stories. They were a very gay, light-hearted, happy people, and the old people told innumerable long stories of the old days, when the animals talked and acted like human beings, and when there were witches and demons and goblins of all kinds about. Juan always remembered those stories told in front of the fire in the winter evenings.

But the greatest excitement in the pueblo would come when there was to be a dance. The Indians were busy getting ready for it for days beforehand. It was not like a white man's dance, merely for social pleasure. Indian dances are all a part of their old religion, practiced ages before the white man came, and the Indian uses them something as a white man does prayer. If it is very dry and they need rain for their crops, they will have a rain dance, which is a prayer for rain. When they plant the corn, they hold the corn dance, which is a prayer for a good crop. In January they always had a buffalo dance in Juan's pueblo. This used to be a prayer for good luck when they started on their annual buffalo hunt. There are no buffalo now, but they still dance the old dance.

There are many peculiar figures in the buffalo dance, of which no white man understands the exact meaning. Two little boys take a prominent part in it, and one year Juan was mighty excited when he was chosen for one of them.

Long before he had learned the Indian dance steps, his father took him into a quiet corner behind the houses, and teaching him with great care. For the first time now he was taken with the men into the secret rooms where they practiced for the dances. And on the great day, when the long lines of dancing men swept down into the plaza, who so proud as Juan?

Indians had come from all the pueblos in that part of the state, and there were crowds of Mexicans, besides. The plaza was full of people, and the roofs, first, second and third, were all packed. The sun shone brighter than it ever shines in the east, and the air was full of the beating of the tomtoms, or Indian drums, and of the strange, shrill yelping of the dancers. Every man yelped each time he danced a step, and this yelping sounded more like coyotes barking than anything else. The dancers separated into two lines, leaving a wide space between. In this space were two very tall men, the largest Indians in the pueblo, who were dressed to represent buffaloes, and two little boys, who were supposed to be antelopes. One of these boys was our friend Juan. His body was painted black, and he had nothing on but a strip of cloth, with a long fringe of feathers, around his waist, and a feather headdress on his head. Stuck on behind was a cunning little antelope tail.

The dancing kept up at intervals all day and almost all night. Juan played his part well, and, though he was very tired when the end came that he could hardly walk, he was very happy to hear his father tell his mother that Juan was going to be one of the best dancers in the pueblo. Long afterward, after he had been through the government school for Indians at Carlisle, and had become an educated man, Juan always thought of the first time he danced in the buffalo dance as the happiest day of his life.—N. Y. Tribune.

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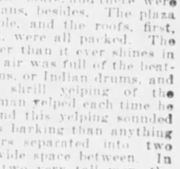

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BOWEN'S ULTIMATUM

In Emphatic Defiance of Demands of Allies.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Although Minister Bowen acting only for Venezuela, sent what is practically an ultimatum to the allies, it is believed his decision was given the full sanction of the United States government, inasmuch as he was in conference with Secretary Hay before placing his forcible note in the hands of the British ambassador.

In Mr. Bowen's note sent last night through the British ambasador, to England, Germany and Italy, regarding their insistence for preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezuela, he goes so far as to declare that the three allied powers have transgressed the rules governing civilized nations by their sacrifice of human lives in order to maintain a blockade merely to secure preferential treatment from a debtor nation.

Upon receiving Mr. Bowen's note the British ambassador cabled it at once to London and copies of it were transmitted to the Italian and German embassies for transmission to Rome and Berlin. It is in reply to the proposition submitted at a joint conference of the negotiations this afternoon by the British ambassador that the allied powers be allowed two-thirds of 30 per cent. of the custom receipts of the ports of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello and that the United States and other claimant nations, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Spain and Norway and Sweden, content themselves with the remaining one-third of this percentage—that is, 10 per cent. of the receipts of these two ports.

In the note received by the British ambassador from Mr. Bowen the latter refuses point blank the proposition for a 20 and 10 per cent. division on the ground that to recognize the principle it embodies would be absolutely offensive to modern civilization.

In view of the fact that the negotiators are agreed on all save the question of preferential treatment the ambassador is informed that Venezuela has decided to submit that question to The Hague arbitration tribunal.

The acceptance of this proposition, Venezuela contends, carries with it a raising of the blockade, the general understanding being that the blockade would end when the negotiators at Washington had reached an agreement.

Mr. Bowen's decisive note rejecting the divisional scheme proposed by the British ambassador led to numerous conferences today. It was stated that the representatives of the allies expected to cable this note in extenso to their respective capitals today but there is reason to believe that a very adequate idea of its nature already has been conveyed to London, Berlin and Rome, so that the foreign offices there are pretty well advised of Mr. Bowen's attitude, even if they are not in possession of all of the details of his argument. Baron Sternburg was an early caller at Mr. Bowen's hotel today and an hour later he was joined in Mr. Mr. Bowen's rooms by the British ambassador and they spent half an hour in joint conference with Venezuela's representative, the British ambassador leaving first. It is certain that attempts to reach a compromise have been by no means abandoned and that this forenoon's conference was devoted to that object. By appointment the three representatives met shortly after noon at the British embassy and while, owing to the rigid limitations under which they are acting these representatives must defer to their hom governments at every step in the negotiations they are still not precluded from themselves devising schemes of settlement which may be approved. It appears that the issue is now between a reference of the case to The Hague tribunal for adjudication of the single point of preferential claims and the framing of a complete compromise agreement here in Washington which shall provide for a full settlement of all the Venezuelan claims. It is known that Baron Sternburg, representing Germany, is earnestly desirous of avoiding recourse to The Hague and wishes to reach a speedy settlement in Washington by direct arrangement between Mr. Bowen and himself. Mr. Bowen is perfectly willing to meet this wish but sooner than sacrifice the principle involved in the allowance of preferential claims in undue proportion, he is willing to surrender whatever of personal glory he might have expected to realize from effecting a complete settlement here and allow the case to go to The Hague.

The point has been made that a mere desire on the part of Venezuela's representative to send the case to The Hague is not sufficient to effect that, inasmuch as conditions precedent must be met. It is now learned that this obstacle no longer exists; Mr. Bowen is prepared to pay down immediately the small amount of cash indemnity on account of personal insults sustained that the allies are now willing to accept as sufficient to inaugurate arbitration at The Hague.

France Expects Agreement.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The advices received here from Ambassador Jusserand summarizing the status of Venezuelan negotiations at Washington, lead the officials to express more confidence in an expectation of an adjustment of the difficulties than at any time previous. The tendency here appears to be toward allowing the allies a month or other brief period for priority collection of the customs. As it is estimated that the amount which would be collected will not exceed $20,000, it is considered that it will not interfere seriously with ultimate equality in the treatment of all the claimants.

It is further said that the negotiations have developed a general disinclination to consider a reference to The Hague court of arbitration as a means of terminating the differences.

British Feeling Against Alliance.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The German ambassador in London, Count Wolff-Metternich, in a dispatch to his government referring to British public opinion on the Venezuelan question and the British cabinet's attitude in consequence thereof, says the government is conscious of lack of popular support in its association with Germany, especially of the disapproval of the middle classes. Premier Balfour and Foreign Minister Lansdowne have the support of the other members of the cabinet in their steadfast determination to carry out the agreement with Germany, but the ambassador ventures the opinion that Lord Lansdowne's position is weakened through loss of public support, and that the cabinet is in a mood to accept almost any way out of the Venezuelan entanglement that promises the ultimate payment of the claims.

Ambassador Wolff-Metternich also says a very genuine dislike exists generally in Great Britain to the government's partnership with Germany, and in counseling that the negotiations at Washington be hastened, he intimates that if the situation becomes more confused it is conceivable that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain on his return from South Africa may become the interpreter of the popular view in the cabinet, and advise the other ministers accordingly.

German View of Venezuela's Troubles

New York, Feb. 3.—Herr G. Von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, German charge d'affaires in Caracas, when the present Venezuelan imbroglio began, who reached this port yesterday, said in the course of an interview that Venezuela should easily be able to pay the allies 30, and France 13 per cent. of the customs receipts, besides providing for her own administration expenses and other obligations. A moderate estimate of her yearly income he placed at about $10,000,000.

He declared that Germany had not been the agressor, and the trouble at Fort San Carlos was almost a comic opera episode. The Panther, he said, is a small vessel, and while blockading off Maracaibo she found the water outside the bar so rough that she went closer ashore to get out of the choppy seas, when she was fired upon by the fort. She replied with about eighteen shots and, going closer for better range, found herself in dangerous shoal water and withdrew. This was claimed to be a great victory by the Venezuelans. They set off fireworks and had great rejoicings in Caracas. The fort was destroyed as a lesson to Venezuela.

"What Venezuela most needs," continued the diplomat, "is an anti-toxin for the revolutionary baccilus. Castro, Whatever his shortcomings, is energetic and a fighter. Malos is merely a merceyed man. He was at Willemstad during the month I spent there, but I avoided meeting him. He is waiting for the psychological moment. Malos is not a soldier and does not attract popular support."

AN AMERICAN BARONESS.

Washington, Jan. 29.—That the Baroness von Sternberg, wife of the new German envoy, will promptly take high place in the best social circles is a foregone

BARONESS VON STERNBERG.

conclusion, although thus far she is personally little known here. The baroness is an American, being the daughter of Chas. Langham, a wealthy mine owner of Idaho, and a niece of Arthur Langham, a wealthy citizen of Louisville.

GERMANS TAKE SOUNDINGS.

Havana, Jan. 29.—It is reported that several German army and naval officers, passengers on the steamer Moltke, which has arrived here, on a cruise through the West Indies, made extensive soundings in Havana harbor near Santa Clara battery, garrisoned by American troops. It is said they also took photographs of the fortifications. In view of the attitude of Germany in Venezuela, this is regarded as significant. A report that Minister Squiers had informed President Palma of the actions of the Germans was denied by the minister, who says he has heard only rumors. The Moltke sailed yesterday for Nassau, and will arrive in New York on February 1. The German officials aboard the Moltke were sent on the cruise by the German government, and it is understood have been making soundings secretly all over the West Indies.

Largest Vessel in the World.

Belfast, Ireland, Jan. 31.—The White Star line steamer Cedric, the largest merchant vessel in the world, left here today for Liverpool on her trial trip. Mr. Arnold-Forster, parliamentary secretary to the British admiralty, will be among the passengers of the Cedric when she sails on her maiden voyage to New York, February 11.

Sweaters Forbidden.

Beloit, Wis., Jan. 30.—Sweaters as an article of apparel have been forbidden by the faculty of the Beloit college so far as the custom refers to the coeds. The dean has pronounced the sweater immodest and in the future the girl with athletic inclinations will wear shirtwaists or similar garments

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VERY FEW PEOPLE

Are Free From Some Form of Indigestion.

Very few people are free from some form of indigestion, but scarcely two will have the same symptoms.

Some suffer most directly after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have heartburn or sour risings, still others have palpitation of heart, headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, some have extreme nervousness, as in nervous dyspepsia.

But whatever the symptoms may be, the cause in all cases of indigestion is the same, that is, the stomach for some reason fails to properly and promptly digest what is eaten.

This is the whole story of stomach troubles in a nutshell. The stomach must have rest and assistance and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both by supplying those natural digestives which every weak stomach lacks, owing to the failure of the peptic glands in the stomach to secrete sufficient acid and pepsin to thoroughly digest and assimilate the food eaten.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs or other wholesome food, and this claim has been proven by actual experiment, which anyone can perform for himself in the following manner: Cut a hard boiled egg into very small pieces, as it would be if masticated; place the egg and two or three of the tablets in a bottle or jar containing warm water heated to 98 degrees (the temperature of the body) and keep it at this temperature for three and one-half hours, at the end of which time the egg will be as completely digested as it would have been in the healthy stomach of a hungry boy.

The point of this experiment is that what Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will do to the egg in the bottle it will do to the egg or meat in the stomach, and nothing else will rest and invigorate the stomach so safely and effectually. Even a little child can take Stuart's Tablets with safety and benefit if its digestion is weak and the thousands of cures accomplished by their regular daily use are easily explained when it is understood that they are composed of vegetable essences, aseptic, pepsin, diastase and Golden Seals which mingle with the food and digest it thoroughly, giving the overworked stomach a chance to recuperarte.

Dieting never cures dyspepsia, neither do pills and cathartic medicines, which simply irritate and inflame the intestines.

When enough food is eaten and promptly digested there will be no constipation, nor in fact will there be disease of any kind because good digestion means good health in every organ.

The merit and success of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are world-wide and they are sold at the moderate price of 50 cents for full sizes packages in every drug store in the United States and Canada, as well as in Europe.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Proceedings of Week in House and Senate.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Rawlins called up his resolution directing the secretary of war to furnish the senate the proceedings of a number of courts-martial in the Philippines. A sharp debate ensued, in which Messrs. Lodge, Beveridge, Carmack, Proctor and Tillman participated, alleged abuses in the army being the subject. Mr. Quay stopped the debate by demanding the regular order. Discussion of the statehood bill thereupon was resumed, and Mr. Lodge addressed the senate in opposition to the omnibus measure, speaking for two hours and a half. An attempt by Mr. Aldrich to divide the time of the senate between the statehood bill and other business failed, Mr. Quay objecting.

The house made slow progress with the Indian appropriation bill, covering only about eight pages in over four hours. Mr. Burton, of Ohio, hung on the flank of Mr. Sherman, of New York, who had charge of the bill, and insisted upon an explanation of every item. He succeeded in having several appropriations cut down. Amendments were agreed to appropriating $21,300 for a survey of the Pine Ridge reservation, South Dakota, and striking out the appropriation of $10,000 for a warehouse at St. Louis. The senate amendments to the bill to amend the bankruptcy act were agreed to. The speaker appointed Messrs. Hildebrandt (Rep., Ohio), Hughes (Rep., Va.) and Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) members of the temporary committee on accounts of the next congress. Mr. Smith, of Arizona, replied to charges made in the senate during the debate on the statehood bill, denying that Arizona had ever repudiated a single dollar of her debt.

Washington, Jan. 29.—In the Senate Mr. McLaurin, of Mississippi, urged adoption of the Rawlins resolution calling on the secretary of war for the evidence in certain courts-martial cases in the Philippines on the ground that the officers of the army in a number of instances had brutally treated Filipino men and women and he wanted them weeded out of the army. Mr. Lodge concluded his remarks in opposition to the omnibus statehood bill, and Mr. Bard, of California, also spoke in opposition to it.

Just before the Senate adjourned, Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, took occasion to say that the proposition of Senator Quay to tack the statehood bill on an appropriation bill was not extraordinary. Precedents had been placed on appropriation bills before by the will of the Senate. Mr. Clay, of Georgia, expressed the same view in a few remarks. The House amendments to the department of commerce bill were disagreed to, and the chair appointed Messrs. Hanna, Nelson and Clay as conferees on the part of the Senate. Bills were passed authorizing the building of dams and other improvements on the Columbia river in Washington; permitting the building of a dam across St. Croix river at or near the village of St. Croix Falls, Wis.; appropriating $128,400 for replacing burned buildings at Fort Bradley, Mich.; to provide for allotments of lands in severalty to the Stockbridge and Muncie tribe of Indians in Wisconsin and authorizing the distribution of their trust funds; appropriating $3,000 for the First Baptist church of Cartersville, Ga., destroyed during the civil war by the United States troops, and granting to Nellie Ett Fean certain lands in North Dakota. A message from the President was read, in which he asked for the necessary power to co-operate with Mexico and China regarding the restoration of the parity of silver and gold. It was referred to the committee on finance.

The House passed the Indian appropriation bill and began consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Mr. Burton (Rep.) Ohio, continued his criticism of the extravagance of the items of the Indian bill to the end, but his three days' attack on the bill was not productive of many reductions. Mr. Patterson (Dem.) Tennessee, took advantage of the latitude allowed in general debate on the postoffice bill to make a set speech for an hour and a half on the trust question. Mr. Reid (Dem.) Arkansas, spoke on good roads. The conferees of the department of commerce bill were named just as the House adjourned. The department of commerce bill was sent to conference, and Messrs. Hepburn (Iowa), Mann (..., and Richardson (Ala.), were appointed conferees.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The day in the senate was set apart to pay tribute to the memory of Mr. McMillan. At the conclusion of the routine business Mr. Burrows (Mich.) called up the resolutions relative to his late colleague and paid an earnest tribute to his memory. Then the following senators spoke: Allison (Iowa), Cockrell (Mo.), Morgan (Ala.), Platt (Conn.), Hale (Maine), Foster (La.), Aldrich (R. I.), Warren (Wyo.), Gallinger (N. H.), Lodge (Mass.), Perkins (Cal.), Tillman (S. C.), Bacon (Ga.), Fairbanks (Ind.), Depew (N. Y.) and Alger (Mich.). It was the first speech in the senate by Mr. Alger. At 4 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the senate adjourned.

In the absence of Speaker Henderson Mr. Dalzell (Pa.) presided in the house today. The report of the memorial of the National Red Cross society, sent to congress yesterday, was ordered printed as an executive document. The house then proceeded to ten consideration of private claims bills. A large number were passed in committee of the whole. When the committee rose Mr. Payne (N. Y.) objected to the ordering of the previous question on the bills and moved an adjournment. His motion was defeated 24 to 61, whereupon Mr. Graff, chairman of the claims committee, moved a recess until 10:30 tomorrow morning in order to continue the legislative day. The vote on his motion stood 74 to 5. Mr. Payne made the point of no quorum. "Let us stay with him," cried Mr. Richardson (Tenn.), the minority leader, and the roll was called. Only 118 members apeared on the call and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to bring in absentees. At 8 o'clock, after waiting more than two hours, a quorum was secured, 159 to 97, with 29 present and not voting.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The greater part of the time of the Senate was devoted to exercises in connection with the acceptance from the state of Maryland of statues of Charles Carroll and John Hanson, which will henceforth stand in Statuary hall at the national capitol. A number of bills were passed, including the House bill providing for the creation of a general staff of the army. The statehood bill was not considered, but it holds its place on the calendar. A House bill was passed appropriating $3,850 for the improvement and care of "Confederate mound," in Oakwoods cemetery, Chicago.

After three hours of general debate upon the postoffice appropriation bill, which was made notable by a speech in favor of tariff reform by Mr. J. Williams, of Mississippi, who is a candidate for the Democratic leadership of the next House, the House suspended public business and listened to three addresses by Mr. Pearre, of Maryland; Mr. Talbott, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Seiurm, of Maryland, on the life and public services of Charles Carroll, of California, and John Hanson, two signers of the Declaration of Independence, whose statues have been erected by the state of Maryland in Statuary hall. Resolutions also were adopted formally accepting the statues on behalf of the government. Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, presided during these exercises, and there was a large number of Marylanders in the gallery. Two sections of which had been especially reserved for their accommodation. The death of the late Representative Rumple, of Iowa, which occurred this morning in Chicago, was announced, and as usual resolutions were adopted, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The Senate had the army appropriation bill under consideration. It was about to be passed when Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, requested that it go over until tomorrow to permit some amendments to be offered. During the reading of the bill Mr. Hale and Mr. Cockrell got into a discussion over the general staff provision, the former contending that it was general legislation and had no place in the bill. Mr. Cockrell insisted otherwise. Mr. Quay held that the provision was properly in the bill. The committee amendments were agreed to. An amendment by Mr. Foraker was agreed to authorizing the President to appoint as chief officer of the signal corps as chief of the telegraph and cipher bureau of the White House, who shall have the rank of major. An amendment by Mr. Bacon also was agreed to appropriating $2,000 to supply and equip the organized militia of the several states in accordance with the militia bill recently passed. An amendment by Mr. Teller also was agreed to granting to officers who have been retired by reason of wounds or disabilities incurred in active service equal benefits enjoyed by other officers in cases of retirements. Mr. Berry, of Alabama, characterized as remarkable a defense of Captain Brownell, mentioned as having been connected with the death of Father Augustin in the Philippines, which was made by Mr. Proctor, of Vermont. Mr. Proctor said Captain Brownell was in a situation where he had to defend his men against treachery, in which Father Augustin was the prime mover. Mr. Hale complained of an alleged combination among attorneys to secure excessive fees on claims, saying that on the Spanish treaty claims, if allowed, these fees would amount to $2,000,000. Mr. Cullom said the foreign relations committee was considering a bill regulating compensation in these cases. A joint resolution was passed requesting state authorities to co-operate with the census office in securing a uniform system of birth and death registration. The statehood bill was up for a short time and Messrs. Bard and Quarles spoke in opposition to it. Mr. Quay asked unanimous consent for a vote on the measure February 18, but Mr. Nelson objected.

The House passed about forty bills under suspension of the rules. The most important of them was a bill to authorize a resumption of the negotiations with Great Britain for the preservation of the Alaska fur seals and to give the Secretary of the Treasury authority, if a modus vivendi is not concluded prior to the opening of the pelagic sealing season this year, to exterminate the seal herd on the Pribyloy Islands, except 10,000 females and 1,000 males. The Senate bill appropriating $1,500,000 for a new Department of Agriculture building was passed. Among the other bills were a number to restore to their former rank in the army or navy officers who resigned years and then reentered the service. One bill advanced Brigadier General Jeff C. Merriam, retired, to the grade of major general on the retired list. Mr. Cannon reported the sundry civil appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest opportunity. A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U. S. N., for the wisdom displayed by him in refusing to join the allied forces in the bombardment of the forts at Taku, China, was adopted.

CHINESE "REFORMERS."

Canton, Jan. 31.—The Chinese authorities have captured arms, ammunition and commissariat stores collected for the "reformers." Foreign marines are patrolling the Shamien suburb of Canton and gunboats are held in readiness at Hong Kong to sail for this port if their services are required.

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KING EDWARD FORGIVES INSULT.

H.R.H. PRINCE PHILIP DUC D'ORLEANS.

London, Feb. 3.—That King Edward can forgive and forget is demonstrated by his recent change of attitude towards the Duc D'Orleans of France. Because he indorsed caricatures reflecting upon her late majesty, Queen Victoria, the Duc was forbidden to set foot in England. He has now been warmly welcomed at King Edward's court and assured of the King's good will.

AMAZING GOLD STRIKE

Rich Earth on Second Bedrock in the Klondike.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 3.—A special from Dawson says:

A shaft sunk in Eldorado struck second bed rock 65 feet below the first bed rock, with six feet of pay gravel running as high as $25 to the bucket. The strike was not far from the famous gusher, which is now under control. The new strike upsets all mining theories and opens up remarkable possibilities. Other shafts are now being sunk.

If lower bed rock actually exists the Klondike district repeats itself, judging by the pay ore found. It is said there are still other strikes below those found.

The gusher when struck ran a stream three feet wide, three inches deep at the rate of 14 miles an hour.

Estate of Harvey Scott, Rice county, Minn., totaling $40,000, will not be burned as his will directs; State supreme court decided it must go to heirs.

MOODY TO THE CADETS

Secretary of the Navy Talks to Young Officers.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 3.—Fifty midshipmen of the class of 190[illegible] yesterday afternoon received their diplomas from the hands of Secretary of the Navy Moody and became full-fledged officers of the American navy. The ceremonies took place in the new armory.

Secretary Moody, who made the graduation address, spoke in part as follows:

SECRETARY W. H. MOODY.

"I regret the enforced absence of your commander-in-chief, President Roosevelt, but he charged me to deliver to you his best wishes and his hope and confidence in your stern devotion to duty. You are now entering upon another stage as officers of the navy, in the most interesting stage of its development. At this time there is no war, no war is in sight, and let us pray God that there will be no war. But our people have at last learned the truth of the immortal Washington's advice: 'The way to preserve peace is to prepare for war.' In the future you belong entirely to your country. You have traditions of those gone before and herein you have a great advantage over your forefathers who served in your country's service. These splendid traditions from the days of John Paul Jones to the recent past, echo down the corridors of time, shedding a glory upon the country's history which you are expected to uphold. The splendid services on both sides during the civil war are now the common heritage of all Americans, the noble dead of Cushing and the heroic action of the Confederate seamen in the improvised submarine boat in the harbor of Charleston, belong now as much to the North as to the South."

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Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 262 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

TROUBLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Panama, Jan. 30.—The interventions of the Central American Republics in each other's international affairs have brought about a most critical situation in Central America. President Emanuel Estrada Cabrera, of Guatemala, is in favor of the elected president of Honduras, Manuel Bonilla, while General Zolaya, president of Nicaragua, and General Regalado, president of Salvador, insists that the retiring president of Honduras, General Terencio Sierra, shall continue in the presidency.

Meanwhile the revolutionists are prepared to start a rebellion in Salvador, and, according to the latest news, the Salvadorean and Guatemalan armies commanded by their respective presidents, Cabrera and Regalado, were on the frontier, accompanied by revolutionary refugees and on the point of hostilities.

Capt. Edwin Coffin, Martha's Vineyard island, whaler, announced he will command William Ziegler's north pole expedition which will sail in June.

BARON VON STERNBERG

Says Kaiser Wilhelm Approves Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Baron Speck Von Sternburg, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Germany to Washington, arrived in New York on the steamship Augusta Victoria. He said he had been selected for the post upon the spur of the moment, and knew but little of the pending questions of importance to the American people.

"I expect to find all matters pertaining to the Venezuelan question ready for me," he added, "and shall take up the work where my predecessor left off." Baroness Von Sternburg accompanied the minister. The Auguste Victoria had a stormy passage, during which two seamen were badly injured by being thrown to the deck by an enormous wave which boarded the vessel.

Baron Speck Von Sternburg, in an interview, said:

"I bear the title of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, and not that of ambassador. While I have the title of minister, I have come on a special mission.

"It is probable that Ambassador Von Holleben will not come back, and I may take his place.

"I wish to deny that I said that Dr. Von Holleben withdrew from his post because he could not sympathize with the wishes of the American people.

"Dr. Von Holleben is 70 years old and not in good health, and that is why he thought best to retire.

"It has been said that the German emperor has ulterior designs and motives in Venezuela. That is absolutely false. The emperor admires and understands the Monroe doctrine as well as anybody.

"The report that the emperor has ulterior motives is false for two reasons—first, his admiration for President Roosevelt and America, and things American. Second—He approves fully the Monroe doctrine, and would not think of acting contrary to it in Venezuela, or of trying to obtain even a coaling station there.

"The German emperor would no more think of violating the Monroe doctrine in that respect than he would think of colonizing the moon.

"The Monroe doctrine is a peace maker. It is the best safeguard for peace the United States ever had. For even powers recognize that the point beyond which they must not go is the taking of territory in South America.

"Land grabbing by Germany would only result in disaster to her.

"There has been a lot of nasty smoke in the air, and I have come to try and clear some of it away. I know that the Kaiser is most anxious to show the American people that he is friendly to them. Every time I have seen him he has emphasized his desire to win their appreciation. The emperor absolutely appreciates that America is friendly to him."

TO EXPLOIT VENEZUELA

American Company Forming to Obtain Land Grants.

Joplin, Mo., Feb. 3.—"The Venezuela company," which organized here several days ago to enlist men for colonization in Venezuela, has, it is stated, enlisted over 1,000 men, all with military training. Some of them are stated to have held commissions in the United States army and navy. Applications for membership are pouring in from all parts of the United States and Canada. The company expects to secure large land grants from the Venezuelan government.

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Saves dealers' profits. Prevents adulteration.

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PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

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OUR OFFER We will send you **FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20** and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever used or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be returned to you by next mail. How could an offer be fairer? We take all the risk and stand all the expense, if the goods do not please you. Won't you let us send you a trial order? We ship in a plain sealed case; no marks to show what's inside. If you don't want 4 quarts yourself, join with a friend.

Orders for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington or Wyoming, must be on the basis of **4 Quarts** for **$4.00** by **Express Prepaid**, or **20 Quarts** for **$16.00** by **Freight Prepaid.**

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IRON AND STEEL.

Tremendous Activity in These Two Products.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The unparalleled activity in those industries of the United States in which iron and steel manufactures are required is illustrated by the figures of imports and exports announced by the treasury bureau of statistics simultaneously with the figures of pig iron production announced by the American Iron and Steel association. The figures of the iron and steel association show an increase of two million tons in the production of pig iron in the United States in 1902 over 1901 a gain of more than 12 per cent; yet, despite this enormous growth in home production, the importation of iron and steel manufactures in 1902 are actually double those of 1901, more than those of 1901 and 1900 combined, and are two and a half times as much as those of 1899. At the same time the exports of iron and steel manufactures have fallen five million dollars below those of 1901 and 32 millions below those of 1900. Comparing conditions in 1902 with those of 1901, it may be said, in a single sentence, that home production has increased 12 per cent, imports have increased 10 per cent, and exports have decreased 5 per cent; comparing 1902 with 1900, home production has increased 30 per cent, imports have increased 100 per cent, and exports have decreased 25 per cent.

This growth in importation of iron and steel and falling off in exportations thereof has been continuous during the year, but especially marked in the closing month of the year. The December importations of iron and steel were $4,701,865, against $2,127,133 in December, 1901, and $1,422,030 in December, 1900. Exports of iron and steel manufactures in December, 1902, were $7,756,012, against $8,427,015 in December, 1901, and $10,028,632 in December, 1900.

The following table shows the home production of pig iron and imports and exports of iron and steel manufactures in the calendar years 1900, 1901 and 1902:

Year—	Pig Iron Produced. Tons.	Imports of Iron & Steel Mfrs.	Exports of Iron & Steel Mfrs.
1900	13,789,242	$20,443,911	$129,022,450
1901	15,878,354	20,394,995	102,130,790
1902	17,821,307	41,468,826	97,892,069

The following table shows the details of iron and steel importations in the calendar year 1902, compared with those of 1901:

Articles—	1901	1902
Pig iron	$ 1,792,014	$10,935,321
Steel ingots, blooms, bars	1,340,112	7,888,909
Machinery	2,996,192	4,220,708
Tin and terne plates	5,294,789	4,023,413
Cutlery	1,767,395	1,672,054
Screws & steel	339,27	1,606,729
Railways bars	5,6,054	1,576,679
Bar iron	1,093,736	1,289,278
Wire rods	964,744	1,032,011
Firearms	1,081,428	953,861
Sheet, plate & taggers	445,380	611,630
Wire and wire articles	585,554	686,714
Needles	401,294	417,429
Shotgun barrels	282,389	293,852
Hoop, band or scroll	116,841	131,032
Files, file blanks, etc	52,353	80,250
Chains	32,132	55,456
Anvils	37,266	39,746
Other iron & steel manufactures	1,733,107	4,065,792
Total iron & steel mfs	$20,335,015	$41,468,826
Iron ore	$ 1,659,273	$ 2,582,077

ALASKAN TREATY.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The senate committee on foreign relations today authorized favorable reports upon the Alaskan boundary treaty and the protocol for the extension of time for the ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty, but failed, for lack of time, to reach a decision upon the Panama canal treaty.

There was considerable discussion of the Alaskan treaty, but the agreement to make a favorable report was unanimous. The Panama treaty was opposed by Senator Morgan, who offered a number of amendments and presented an argument in opposition to the treaty as it now stands. The committee will meet again tomorrow to hear the conclusion of Senator Morgan's objections.

THE RED CROSS.

Gen. John M. Wilson Sends Memorial to Congress.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross, virtually is the target of a memorial presented to Congress by Gen. John M. Wilson, vice president of the Red Cross. The memorial has reference especially to certain differences in the organization regarding the management of its affairs and finances.

Substantially it is charged that Miss Barton secured by misrepresentations the adoption of a new set of by-laws which gave the Red Cross president a life tenure and arbitrary power in dictating the policy of the organization and the administration of its finances. Legislation is asked to relieve this condition.

Included in the papers submitted with the memorial is a letter from Secretary Cortelyou to Miss Barton in which he notes that, according to a copy of the by-laws submitted by the association, the president and his cabinet are constituted a board of consultation of the American Red Cross. Mr. Cortelyou says it is impossible for the President and cabinet to serve in such capacity and asks that public announcement be made of that fact.

Complaint has been made in a memorial sent to President Roosevelt of the manner in which the organization is placed in the hands of one person and of the management of the association. These matters are referred to in the letter of Mr. Cortelyou.

A letter in the memorial gives an account of the manner in which the new by-laws were adopted. It says that through Francis Atwater Miss Clara Barton, president of the organization, secured a large number of proxies for the meeting on the representation that she desired to secure "some slight changes" in the by-laws of the Red Cross and then at the meeting presented an entirely new set of by-laws, which, among other things, permitted the president of the organization to be elected for life, gave the president power to appoint a president pro tem. with full powers in case of sickness or absence and created an executive committee consisting of the president and four members, the latter to be appointed by the president-elect. Mr. Foster at the meeting protested against the adoption of the by-laws, which had not been printed, but they were adopted. 125 to 89, 72 of the votes being cast by proxies.

The letter of Secretary Cortelyou follows:

White House, Washington, Jan. 2.—Dear Madame: Certain members of the American Red Cross, including ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, Brigadier General John M. Wilson, retired; Thomas F. Walsh, Simon Wolf, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Miss Boardman and various other ladies and gentlemen of high standing have sent the president a letter, of which a copy is herewith sent you, and accompanying it is a copy of what purports to be the by-laws recently adopted by the American Red Cross.

In a further letter the President has been informed that the treasurer of the Red Cross, W. J. Flatheir, has resigned on account of dissatisfaction with what is alleged to be the loose and improper arrangement for securing the needed accountability for and supervision of the disbursements of the money furnished in time of exigency to the Red Cross by the charitable public.

It appears from these by-laws that the President of the United States and his cabinet are constituted a board of consultation of the American Red Cross. It is not possible for the President or any member of his cabinet to serve on such a committee and the President directs me to request you to have it publicly announced that the President and cabinet cannot so serve. Very truly yours,

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

To Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross.

MISS BARTON'S LETTER.

New York, Feb. 2.—Replying to the recent letter of the President's secretary, George B. Cortelyou, requesting that public announcement be made that the President of the United States and his cabinet cannot observe as a board of consultation of the American National Red Cross, Miss Clara Barton, president of the society has addressed an explanatory letter to President Roosevelt.

Referring to Article VI of the constitution of the Red Cross, providing for a board of consultation, consisting of the President and his cabinet and certain officers of the army, Miss Barton points out that this provision was fully endorsed by President Arthur and his entire cabinet and accepted by succeeding administrations.

Continuing, Miss Barton writes:

"I recite these facts to you, Mr. President, as an earnest that neither was usurpation practiced nor discourtesy intended in the late needed changes of the article of the constitution.

"Thus, Mr. President, in the continuing of your honored name and that of your cabinet in our administration of the Red Cross I have committed an error so grave as to merit a reprimand and to make an open declaration before the world of the privileges I have assumed, the powers I have usurped, the disrespect shown the honored heads of the nation and my unavoidable and deep humiliation thereat. I shall prove my good citizenship by exact and willing conformity with and obedience to the command by the publication of your honored letter and such replies that I have been able to make in order that no misunderstanding of your relations can possibly occur."

The letter concludes thus:

"Trusting that these concessions, faithfully submitted, may prove a sufficient notice to the public of the disconnection which you desire from the organization which I have so long had the pain to conduct, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

"Your obedient countrywoman,
"CLARA BARTON."

HANNA AND BLISS.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Word which comes here from New York, of such a character that it cannot be denied, gives evidence of a plan there to defeat President Roosevelt for nomination in 1904. The plan has back of it many of the leaders of the party, both in New York city and throughout the state, and grows out of a dissatisfaction resulting from some of the appointments made by President Roosevelt. Especially is this true in the matter of removing Mr. Geo. R. Biddwell as collector of the port of New York. Mr. Biddwell was the virtual manager of Roosevelt's campaign for governor and his removal was regarded as an evidence of ingratitude.

In connection with the plan to withold the New York delegation from Roosevelt is another to nominate Cornelius M. Bliss for the Vice Presidency. Hanna and Bliss is the ticket upon which New York has agreed. The plan for their nomination has already so far progressed that numerous meetings of prominent politicians have already been held in New York city and throughout the state and the details decided upon. In speaking of the purpose to defeat Roosevelt a prominent New York politician who is here today, said: "There is no possibility to my mind of Roosevelt securing the New York delegation in the convention of 1904. His actions have been such as to take away from him the support of the more prominent Republican politicians in the state. I believe and what I say is based upon information of a character that is reliable, that New York will support Hanna and Bliss."

THE GENERAL STAFF.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The bill creating a general staff of corps in the army, the law to go into effect August 15, 1903, was passed by the Senate today. An amendment was added to the bill providing that any officer on the active list, below the grade of major-general who served with credit as an officer in the regular or volunteer service during the civil war before April 9, 1865, when retired, shall be retired with the rank of the next high grade. The section is made to apply to officers who have been retired on or since August 11, 1898, but shall not apply to any officer whose service on the active list does not exceed 35 years, and shall not apply to any officer who has been placed on the retired list by virtue of an act of Congress nor to any officer who has already received an advance of grade at the time of retirement or with a view to retirement.

AN AXE FOR ROOSEVELT.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Some friend of the President interested in his treecutting experiments has sent him an axe. The blade has a razor edge and the head is goldplated. The axe was made especially for the President, and is guaranteed to make short work of any tree. As soon as the President's injured wrist fully regains its strength he will try it.

IMPORTANT BILLS.

Army Appropriation and Staff Measures Go Through.

Washington, Feb. 3.—In the senate today Mr. Clapp called up the bill to further regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the states, known as the Elkins bill. Before its reading was concluded the army appropriation bill was laid before the senate in accordance with the understanding yesterday. The general staff provision of the measure, on motion of Mr. Proctor was stricken from the bill. The committee amendment regarding the payment or reimbursement of payment made of just bills and charges for the support, care and treatment of sick officers and enlisted men was withdrawn and a substitute adopted appropriating $200,000 for the purpose. As amended the bill was passed.

Mr. Berry (Ark.) then asked that his motion made Saturday to recousider the general staff bill be acted upon. He offered an amendment which was agreed to putting the chief of staff under the direction exclusively of the President and not jointly with the secretary of war. Mr. Berry then withdrew his objection and the bill was passed.

The reading of the Elkins bill then was resumed. An amendment was agreed to broadening the immunity to persons giving testimony in cases coming under the provisions of the bill. The committee amendments were all agreed to and as amended the bill was passed.

Consideration of the omnibus statehood bill then was resumed and Mr. Quarels continued his speech in opposition to the measure.

One effect of the retirement provision in the army bill, passed today, which throws an interesting light on Ohio politics is that it will result in the promotion of General "Jake" Smith. The bill provides that the President "shall" appoint to one grade higher on the retired list officers who served in the civil war, who have been retired since August, 1898. The bill originally said "the President may." The amendment was made in committee at the suggestion of Senator Foraker. Its effect on the Smith case was overlooked by the members of the committee, many of whom would hesitate to compel the President to swallow the pill. As it stands, the President has no option, but must take an action which will be in effect the vindication General Smith's friends have sought for him, and which the President has refused.

Opinion of the few who have noted this effect of the bill is that Foraker has stolen a march on his colleagne, the junior senator. Both senators early yielded to the pressure brought to bear by the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion and other bodies to vindicate what they considered the unjust treatment of their old comrade in arms, and had approached the President and Secretary Root on the subject.

Senator Foraker, it is understood, confined himself to verbal recommendations when he found out that the subject was unpopular with the administration, which is decidedly adverse to admitting itself in the wrong in the matter. Senator Hanna, however, filed a strong letter with the war department asking Smith's reappointment as a brigadier, which has been getting dusty in the war department file cases for a couple of months.

Now, however, Senator Foraker can take to himself the credit of a very crafty bit of work by which Smith will not be merely reinstated, but will be promoted and have $1,000 a year added to his pay. It is not probable that had the bill remained "may" that Gen. Smith would have been selected by the President for the increased grade. The word "shall" remained in the bill after yesterday's session, which was the last chance for its amendment.

ARE FILIPINOS ALIENS?

Washington, Jan. 30.—Justice Clabaugh, of the district supreme court, today decided that Antonia M. Opisso Y De Yonza, the young Filipino who some months ago instituted mandamus proceedings to compel Clerk John R. Young, of the supreme court to receive his citizenship declaration, is still an alien, and is entitled to be a citizen of the United States. His declaration, therefore, was ordered to be received, but an appeal was taken to the district court of appeals. The clerk's refusal to accept the declaration was on the ground that a Filipino is not an alien, and consequently cannot renounce the allegiance he seeks to relinquish. The Filipino alleged that he was born of Spanish parents in Manila in 1880, and lived in Manila until several years ago. The court held that on the change of sovereignty of country or part thereof, the inhabitants had the right to choose their allegiance. The Filipino plaintiff had not declared his intention to retain Spanish allegiance within a year, as required by the Paris treaty, but the court held that as he was a minor at that time he had a right to elect his nationality upon attainment of his majority. Opisso had elected to retain his Spanish citizenship, and therefore was still an alien and had a right to apply for citizenship here. The court did not, however, discuss the general question of nationality or citizenship of the people in the Philippine islands.

THE PATENT REPORT.

Washington Jan. 31.—The report of the commissioner of patents for the calendar year 1902 shows a total of 49,490 applications for patents, including designs, and that 27,776 patents, including designs, were issued. In addition there were 110 patents reissued, 2,006 trade marks registered, 740 labels and 158 prints registered. During the year 23,331 patents expired. 4,471 applications allowed were forfeited because of nonpayment of fees and 9,284 allowed applications are still awaiting final fees.

The excess of receipts over expenditures is $150,154. More patents were issued to citizens of the District of Columbia in proportion to population than to any state or territory, the ratio being 1 to 1,080. The commissioner renews a plea for more office room.

ADMIRAL TAYLOR'S SWORD.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, who commanded the battleship Indiana during the war with Spain, has received a letter from Gov. Durbin, of Indiana, telling him that the sixty-third general assembly has passed a bill, which has been approved, commendatory of his distinguished services as commander of the battleship Indiana in one of the most notable naval engagements in history, off the harbor of Santiago, during the Spanish-American war, and providing for a testimonial in token of the esteem in which he is held by citizens of Indiana, and inviting him to be present at the capitol on Monday, February 23, next, to formally accept "a modest offering."

The modest offering is a magnificently ornamented service sword.

Lumber Dealers Return.

New York, Feb. 3.—On board the steamer Morro Castle, which arrived today from Havana, were fifty-six members of the United Lumber Dealers' association, who are returning from a trip to Cuba.

A Bad Breath

is proof of a foul stomach. Be clean within; secure a healthy acting stomach, regularity of the bowels, and perfect digestion by the use of Radway's Pills. These Pills will quickly put the disordered stomach and bowels in order, make the liver do its work, the tongue clean, and the breath will then become normal and therefore odorless.

Radway's Pills cure **Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation. 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co, 55 Elm Street, N. Y.**

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Has no equal for comfort, style and wear at the price. We guarantee its construction for two years. The price means quality. Has genuine leather trimming A leather quarter top. Long distance, self oiling axles. Silver trimmings. 1903 style "UNION" BUGGIES STAND THE TEST OF TIME. We guarantee safe delivery and satisfaction. NEW CATALOG free on request, the largest vehicle and harness catalog issued. Contains the choicest line of carts, runabouts, road wagons, delivery and express wagons, spring wagons, trucks, farm wagons, buggies, phaetons, stanhopes, surreys. Also single buggy, truck and surrey harness, express wagon, team and lumber harness. CASH BUYERS' UNION, Manufacturers of Harness and Vehicles, Dept. F 56 CHICAGO, ILL.

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MORRIS CHAIR
Made of golden oak or in mahogany or weathered oak finish. Massive, heavy carved and well-finished frame; reversible cushions covered with imported figured velour plush; adjustable back. An exceedingly comfortable chair.
Retailers charge $8.00 to $10.00. Order No. R72. Our Price $4.50

KITCHEN TABLE
A very handy time, space and labor saver; hardwood; top white and frame finished in the golden color. 2 drawers, 2 bins holding 50 lbs. of flour or sugar each, and 2 baking or meat boards. 26x46 in. Weight, 90 lbs. One of the greatest genuine bargains ever offered. Dealers ask $4.50 to $5.50. Order No. R491. Our Price $2.95

LACE CURTAINS
Made in imitation of and look like imported, and high-priced goods. Center has beautiful detached design, handsome ribbon and floral border, and edge woven to have the effect of the real ruffle. 48½ inches wide; 4 yards long. Exceptional value for the price. Order Number P122 ..... $1.54

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Our very latest drop-head style. Strongly made, well finished in solid oak, does nice work, is guaranteed for 5 years and is a most wonderful machine for the price. This is positively the lowest price that any warranted machine is being sold for. Order No. L4350. Price, $8.45

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DOBLIN GUILTY.

Committee So Reports and Recommends Prosecution.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The committee on naval affairs of the house today agreed upon a report in the Lessler bribery charges in relation to the Holland submarine boats. The following are the findings:

"1. That the charge made by Mr. Lessler that an attempt had been made to corruptly influence his action respecting proposed legislation, is sustained by the evidence; such attempt, in the opinion of the committee, having been made by one Philip Doblin, on his own initiative and responsibility, with the idea of making money for himself if he should find Mr. Lessler corruptly approachable.

"2. That there is no evidence to sustain the charge of an attempt by the Holland Submarine Boat company, or any of its agents, to corruptly influence a member of the committee on naval affairs respecting proposed legislation before said committee and the house.

"3. That there is no evidence to sustain the charge of an attempt by the Holland Submarine Boat company, or any of its agents, to corruptly influence a member of the committee on naval affairs respecting proposed legislation before said committee and the house.

"In view of the foregoing, we recommend that the clerk of the committee be directed to certify to the attorney general of the United States a copy of the testimony taken at the hearing with a request that he take such action as the law and the facts warrant."

By a vote of 9 to 6 the committee decided against the proposition to authorize additional submarine torpedo boats.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

St. Louis, Jan. 29.—Announcement has been made by the committee on ceremonies of the world's fair as follows:

"Grounds and buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition will be dedicated on the 30th of April next, by the President of the United States and an address will be delivered by former President Grover Cleveland.

"The military pageant will precede the program of dedication. It will be the largest military display ever made in the Mississippi valley in times of peace.

"The dedication exercises will take place in the palace of liberal arts, which is now being pushed rapidly to completion, and which will be so arranged as to seat sixty thousand people.

"The fireworks display, given in the evening, will be on a scale never before attempted."

GET-RICH-QUICK SWINDLE

Four Men Who Ran a "Wheat Syndicate," Arrested.

New York, Feb. 3.—Charges of violating the postal laws in connection with a so-called "wheat syndicate," through the operations of which subscribers were promised a profit of $200 in 30 days' time on an investment of $50, four men have been arrested. The prisoners described themselves are Fernando G. Gardner, a broker; Colgate Fales, a broker and member of the produce exchange; J. H. Evans, publisher of the Wall street Press, and Henry C. Scriver, a general advertising agent, formerly president of the Alaska steamship line. The detectives making the arrests seized the books of the concern, many circulars setting forth the merits of the syndicate, and about a thousand letters, about half of which, they say, contained complaints from the subscribers to the syndicate that they had received no profits from their investment.

THE QUEEN OF YAP.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 30.—W. C. Hartridge, attorney for the widow of David O'Keefe, who up to the time of his death was king of the Caroline island of Yap, has just returned to Georgia from Washington, where he had been in consultation with the attorney general relative to the claims of the widow for the estate left by her husband, which consists of valuable lands, which he held as king in the islands valued at $9,500,000.

O'Keefe went to the island about thirty years ago, ingratiated himself with the natives and on the death of the native monarch was proclaimed king. He reigned with satisfaction to the natives up to the time of his decease, several months ago. His widow, who now resides at Savannah, claims the estate, but her claims are disputed by the natives of the Island of Yap.

Mr. Hartridge laid the whole matter before the attorney general. An investigation was made by that official and he informed Mr. Hartridge that Mrs. O'Keefe's claims were valid. Further assurance was given the attorney that if necessary a ship will be sent to the island of Yap to put the widow or her representatives in the possession of what belongs to her. In view of this Mr. Hartridge is now preparing to make formal demand for the O'Keefe estate in the Carolines.

AUSTRIAN OIL FIELDS.

Vienna, Feb. 2.—It is reported that the Standard Oil company is making an investigation into the conditions prevailing in the oil fields of Galicia, with a view to purchasing the entire properties. American experts are now at Boryslav, an important petroleum center in Galicia, conferring with the owners. The price named is $10,000,000, but this is exclusive of some of the largest oil wells. The Standard Oil company's trade in Germany has recently suffered by the competition of Galician oil; the enormous production in Galicia causing prices to fall to the lowest point. The Schornica company, the largest oil producers in Galicia, showed a loss of $168,000 on last year's workings.

CROP CONDITIONS.

The Winter Wheat Crop Fared Well During January—Some Damage From Freezing.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The weather bureau's monthly summary of crop conditions says:

On the whole the winter wheat crop fared well in January, 1903, the central and northern portions of the winter wheat belt being well protected by snow covering until the closing days of the month, when much snow melted, leaving only the extreme northern districts with a covering on January 31. Over the southern portion of the winter wheat belt some damage has resulted from alternate freezing and thawing, but the crop has apparently not sustained serious injury. The rainfall throughout the winter wheat belt was lighter than usual, but Kansas is the only state reporting need for moisture. In Washington and Oregon the general condition of wheat is satisfactory, although reports from these states have suffered from alternate freezing and thawing. In California the first half of the month in the northern sections was cold and foggy, while hot, dry winds prevailed in the southern part of the state, but no serious damage resulted; more favorable temperature conditions, with beneficial rains, prevailed during the latter part of the month.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Jan. 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Domestic trade and industry continue to prosper, while the fuel situation has grown less disturbing through the special efforts of transporters, aided to no small degree by mild weather. Distribution of other products has been restricted by the discrimination in favor of coal, and shippers are importunate. Clearance sales are about ended, leaving only small stocks of winter goods. Advance business in spring deliveries is very heavy, and fall contracts are also placed liberally. At some points the harness season opens favorably, in others where there is no delay on fuel account, manufacturing plants are busy, though cost of materials and labor is very high. Firm prices for finished products are consequently to be expected. Favorable returns of railway earnings are constantly issued, figures thus far available showing an increase of 5.7 per cent over last year and 17.9 per cent over 1901.

Miles of loaded cars and thousands of tons of coke piled in the yards at Connellsville tell the story of conditions in the iron and steel industry. Furnaces are closing because of the fuel shortage. By giving coal, their stock and perishable goods precedence over all other freight, the railroads helped consumers everywhere, but at the expense of the leading manufacturing industry. Many plants are closed or running only part time, and few orders for distant delivery are either sought or offered, owing to the uncertainty as to when normal conditions will prevail. It is stated that deliveries of pig iron to the leading consumers are several months behind, and spot Bessemer has risen sharply, yet there is much irregularity, as evidenced by the decline in cast pipe. Locomotives are being turned out of the shops with record-breaking rapidity, and other railway equipment is in equally good demand, while structural material is still a feature. Many additional contracts for bridge building are recorded.

Footwear is firm, with an advancing tendency, although list prices are without change. New business is light, but most factories have abundant orders on hand and there are many buyers in the market.

Both sole and upper leather are more active, shoe factories taking freely, especially of hemlock sole. Buyers have also covered their wants for several months as to oak backs, and calfskins are selling freely. Large quantities of Chicago packed hides sold at unchanged prices, and foreign dry hides are strong.

A better inquiry is noted for cotton goods, yet sales are not materially increased, owing to the indisposition of sellers to accept contracts. A number of lines have advanced in price, the upward movement of raw cotton having a natural effect. Men's woolens and worsteds for fall wear are now fully opened and buyers operate more freely. There is no evidence of speculative activity, which emphasizes the wholesome condition of the market and many lines have been withdrawn.

Failures for the week numbered 243 in the United States against 303 last year, and 30 in Canada compared with 40 a year ago.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Feb. 3.—Close.—The weakness of the early part of the week in the pound was the factor that induced an easier opening in the wheat market. The slight loss that the market suffered on the Liverpool cables was more than overcome under the influence of a strong Paris cable. The opening was from ¼c to ½c unchanged for cash, a shade lower for May and unchanged for July. On the rally cash gained ¼c, May ¼c and July ¼c. The southwest was the best buyer of wheat during the early hours of the session and there was also some buying credited to Armour. The weather over most of the winter wheat belt is not the best. There is more rain than snow, but not so large falls as to cause any serious anxiety as to the growing crop thus far. The weather in the northwest is cold and still lower temperatures are expected. The Pacific coast markets continue strong, a good indication of the big requirements from Australia and ports of the Orient. The trade was very dull. Primary receipts were 593,000; last week, 643,000; last year, 461,000; shipments, 213,000; last week, 253,000; last year, 168,000. After midday the export returns began to come in and 28 loads were reported. The advance was steady and at the close cash ⅝c higher, May ⅝c higher and July ⅛c up. The corn market continues quiet and steady. The embargo of the railroads on eastern grain shipments was in a great measure responsible for the dullness. The primary receipts were 825,000; last week, 1,244,000; last year, 728,000; shipments, 813,000; last week, 832,000; last year, 322,000. Thirty loads of corn were reported for export close ⅛c higher for February and ¼c higher for May.

Oats opened a shade easier, but made up the decline later in the session. Trade was very dull. The close was unchanged.

The seed market, like others, was dull and steady. The opening was unchanged at noon the quotations had not changed. Receipts of seed, 609 bags; shipments, 1,019; last year's receipts, 500 bags; shipments, 1,90 bags. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 650 bags. The close was 5c higher for futures.

The following were the closing quotations on the various boards:

TOLEDO.

				Today	Feb. 2
Wheat—					
Cash	77½	78¼	77½	78¼	77½
May	81⅝@⅞	81¾	81⅝	81¾	81⅝
July	76¼	76⅝	76⅜	76¾	76¼
Corn—					
Feb.				45⅝	45½
May	44⅝@⅞	44¾	44½	44⅝	44⅝
July	44@				
Oats—					
Feb.				37	37
May	36⅝	37	36¾	37	37
Clover Seed—					
Feb.	$7.10	$7.15	$7.10	$7.15	$7.10
March	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.20	7.15

Rye—No. 2, 53½c.
Timothy—Prime, $1.90.
Alsike—Prime, $8.00n.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Feb.	74½	75⅛	74½	75⅛	74⅝
May	78⅛	79	77⅞	78⅞@79	78¼@⅜
July	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	74½@⅝	74¼@⅜b
Corn—					
Feb.	42⅞b	43¼b	43b	43¼b	43b
May	44½	44⅝	44⅛@¼	44⅝@⅝	44⅝@⅝
July	43	43¼	42⅝@¾	43¼@¼	43¼@¼
Oats—					
May	36⅛@¼	36⅜	36	36⅛@⅜	36⅛@¼
July	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32¾@⅞	32⅝

NEW YORK.

May	81⅜	81⅞	81¼b	81⅞@⅞	81¼@⅜
July	78¾b	78⅞	78½b	78⅞b	78⅝b
Corn—					
May	50¾b	50⅞	50½	50⅞@⅞	50⅝
July	48⅜	48⅝	48⅝@⅝	48⅝	48⅞b

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	74¼	74¾	74¼	74⅝b	74⅜½b
July	71⅝b	71⅝b	71⅜	71⅝b	71⅜⅝b

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May				76¾@⅞	76¼@¾
July				77¼@⅜	75⅝@⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May				78¼b	77⅝@¾b
July				78b	77⅜b

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$16.47-50	$16.75	$16.50	$16.72a	$16.40
July	16.30	16.35	16.27a	16.35	16.10
Lard—					
Feb.				9.42n	9.32
May	9.35	9.42-45	9.32	9.42n	9.35a
July	9.15	9.25-27	9.17	9.25-27	9.17
Ribs—					
May	9.02	9.15	9.02-05	9.15	9.00-02
July	8.92	9.05	8.92-95	9.02-05	8.87
Sept.	8.97	9.02	9.00	9.02	8.87n

Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Wheat—There was some selling at start by commission houses and a large local trader, but offerings were well absorbed, with shorts inclined to cover on reports of damage to French crop that was backed up by a stiff advance in Paris. Selling appeared on large increase in world's visible, but with impression prevailing that Armour had been buying through brokers, induced reinstating of long lines and covering by local shorts, with closing strong. It's possible that market will rule higher, but it will mean elimination of short interest to a great extent and we favor accepting profits on hard spots.

Corn—Toledo reported good demand, shipping demand here slow. Trade was rather light with sentiment bearish on increased receipts, but towards close values worked up in sympathy with wheat on soft spots. We favor purchases.

Oats—There was a little selling of May by Armour, but good commission house buying appeared at 36c for May. Aside from this, market was featureless.

Provisions—Market was bid up by brokers, helped by strength in hogs, but on the advances packers sold. The market appeared manipulated and on hard spots we favor sales.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 3.—Noon.—Money on call easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5½. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487.125 for demand, and at 484@484.125 for 60-day bills; posted rates, 484½ and 487½; commercial bills, 483@484. Bar silver, 47⅝c. Mexican dollars, 37½c.

New York, Feb. 3.—Coffee futures opened steady at a partial advance of 5 points, under active buying for the account of various spot interests and the recognized bull leaders whose takings were apparently based on expectations that the world's visible will show a decided decrease, and on the smaller average of the interior movement. Importers promptly supplied all demands, however, and the advancing tendency was therefore restricted. Foreign markets were featureless. Prices at midday were unchanged to 5 higher, and sales to that time footed up some 19,000 bags, including May, 4.45; July, 4.65@4.70; Sept., 4.80@4.85. Oct. 4.90. Nov., 4